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Algeria	4.00	Dn.	Israel	1.30	Horw.	4.00	N.Y.	1.00	Rob.	1.00
Amster.	1.00	Sw.	Japan	1.00	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00
Belg.	0.60	Sw.	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00
Brussels	0.60	Sw.	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00
Can.	0.15	Sw.	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00
Chgo.	0.15	Sw.	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00
Cyprus	0.15	Sw.	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00
Dusseldorf	0.15	Sw.	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00
Frankfurt	0.15	Sw.	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00
Geneva	0.15	Sw.	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00
London	0.15	Sw.	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00
Madrid	0.15	Sw.	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00
Moscow	0.15	Sw.	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00
Paris	0.15	Sw.	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00
Rome	0.15	Sw.	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00
Stockholm	0.15	Sw.	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00
Switzerland	0.15	Sw.	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00
Tokyo	0.15	Sw.	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00
Zurich	0.15	Sw.	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00

ESTABLISHED 1887

Soviet Press Claims U.S. Is Conducting Vast Spy Campaign

MOSCOW — Two nationally distributed Soviet newspapers on Sunday accused U.S. diplomats, military attachés, journalists, students and tourists of engaging in widespread espionage against the Soviet Union.

The newspapers, *Sovetskaya Rossiya* and *Pravda*, as well as a local publication, *Moskovskaya Pravda*, printed long articles devoted to alleged U.S. intelligence activity.

The dispatches followed the television nationally of a 10-part spy thriller called "Tass Is Authorized to State." Purportedly based on fact, it depicted the activities of Moscow-based U.S. diplomats engaged in espionage and plots by the United States to topple a fictional African government.

Sovetskaya Rossiya (Soviet Russia) said that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency had recruited numerous Americans traveling to the Soviet Union in different capacities to carry out espionage.

The newspaper also said visual observation was the CIA's most heavily used intelligence technique.

"The U.S. State Department gets between 40 and 60 percent of the material it needs by visual intelligence work, combined with a study of the Soviet press," *Sovetskaya Rossiya* said.

"First of all, the personnel of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, primarily members of the naval and air force attaché sections [constitute] the main force of the traditional apparatus of authorized espionage," the newspaper said.

"Secondly, American journalists accredited to the U.S.S.R., who, the CIA believes, have greater opportunities for these activities than the regular CIA personnel," it said.

Sovetskaya Rossiya also said the CIA "bends over backwards to make use of the tourists that visit our country" by including spies in tourist groups.

A spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in Moscow said there would be no immediate response to the articles.

Trud, the national labor union newspaper, revealed details of the June 1983 case involving Louis C. Thomas, a U.S. diplomat who was expelled, allegedly after being caught by the KGB, the Soviet secret police.

The newspaper said Mr. Thomas had attempted to re-establish contact with Mikhail A. Borshevsky, who was recruited to spy for the West after World War II.

Mr. Borshevsky had settled down and was raising a family when Mr. Thomas attempted the contact, Trud said. Mr. Borshevsky went to the KGB, which instructed him to meet with the American.

Trud said Mr. Thomas, who worked in the security division of the embassy's administration section, was arrested when he handed Mr. Borshevsky espionage materials.

"All the diplomats from the embassy could do was shrug their shoulders in embarrassment," Trud said.

Moskovskaya Pravda (Moscow Truth) also devoted attention to Sue Pamela Carne, a governess at the U.S. Embassy who left in May 1983 after being accused of CIA-related religious activities.

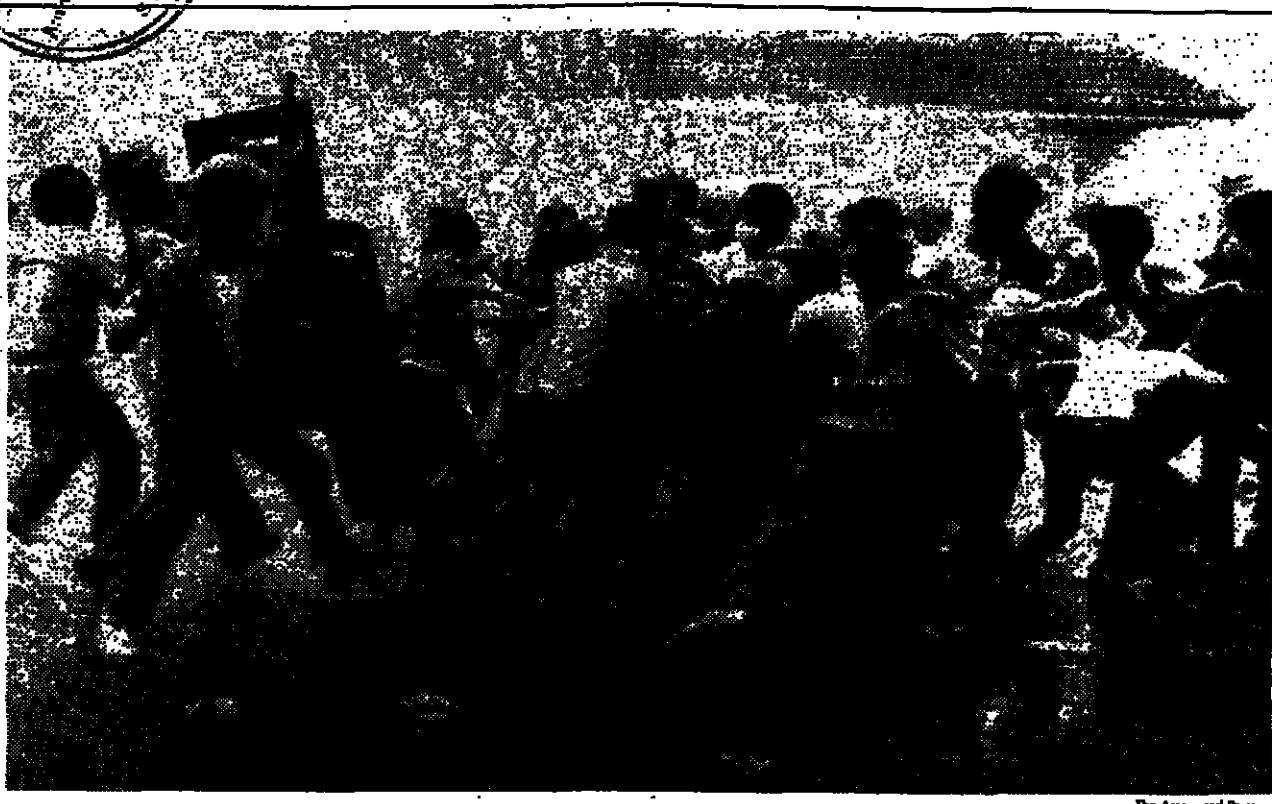
Kohl Denies Soviet Charges

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany rejected Sunday Soviet charges that his government was trying to reunite West and East Germany and absorb lost territories to restore the Third Reich's 1937 borders. Reuters reported from Bonn.

He also said he was certain that the East German leader, Erich Honecker, would go ahead with a visit to West Germany next month despite Soviet hostility.

Mr. Kohl's comments in an interview with Bild, a rightist daily newspaper, were made on the 14th anniversary of a West German-Soviet treaty declaring Europe's frontiers inviolable. And they were the chancellor's first direct response to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Manila police charged protesting workers with truncheons Sunday, after failing to disperse them with fire hoses. Page 2.

Iraqi Military Claims 5 Ships, 3 Iran Jets Hit

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service

CAIRO — Iraq has claimed that its forces destroyed five ships and shot down three Iranian F-14 jet fighters during a battle in the Gulf near the Strait of Hormuz.

A military spokesman in Baghdad said Saturday that five "large naval targets" had been left in flames. He said three Iranian planes that had been protecting an "enemy naval convoy" had fallen into the Gulf during the two-hour battle.

There was no immediate comment from Iran, nor was there independent confirmation of the attack. Iraq said the action took place over the channel to Iran's main southern port, Bandar Khomeini, site of a large oil and chemical complex.

Diplomats said the attack would appear to intensify efforts to impose a blockade on Iranian ports and oil installations.

Meanwhile, the official Polish press agency PAP said Saturday that a Polish cargo ship was hit Saturday morning by a mine at the mouth of the Red Sea. It was the 17th ship to be damaged by explosives in the Red Sea.

The *Jozef Wybicki*, which was on its way to Saudi Arabia, was damaged in the engine room and brought to a standstill. There were no casualties, PAP said.

The Saturday attack reported by Iraq was the fourth Iraqi action this week. It was the first Iraqi attack on a convoy of merchant ships since July 1. No independent account was immediately available then, either, but shipping sources later confirmed that three vessels had been hit.

Iraq ended a one-month lull in attacks on Gulf shipping Tuesday, when its planes hit a loaded Liberian oil tanker south of Iran's main oil port, Kharg Island. There were no serious injuries.

On Thursday, Iraq announced that it had attacked an oil platform off the Iranian coast. On Friday, a Baghdad military spokesman said Iraqi forces had hit a small ship in the part of the Gulf that Iraq has defined as a war zone.

Before these strikes, Western and Arab diplomats had speculated that the long pause in the Gulf shipping war might signal new hope for a negotiated end to the conflict between Iran and Iraq, which is in its 46th month.

Some Western diplomats had suggested that Iran and Iraq agreed to a halt in the shipping war as a signal of willingness to pursue a diplomatic solution to the war.

Butros Butros Ghali, Egypt's minister of state for foreign affairs, said Saturday on a visit to Beijing that China was the latest country to express support for an Egyptian initiative to end the conflict.

Western and Arab diplomats in Cairo said, however, that Iran appeared to have little interest in the Egyptian proposal or similar initiatives. Egypt, like most Arab states except Syria and Libya, has been supporting Iraq in the conflict.

U.S.-Saudi Arms Talks

Earlier, *The New York Times* reported from Washington:

The United States and Saudi Arabia have had informal talks about Saudi interest in buying large numbers of additional U.S.-made Sidewinder air-to-air missiles, according to a senior U.S. official.

[The State Department confirmed that such talks had taken place, Reuters reported Saturday.]

The U.S. official, who spoke Friday on the condition that he not be identified, said the Saudis had not made a formal request to purchase the AIM-9L Sidewinders, advanced missiles used by the U.S. Navy and Air Force. The weapon, developed especially for dogfights, has a guidance system designed to permit attack from any angle.

Ulster Police Kill One as Barred American Flees

BELFAST — One person was killed Sunday when police officers, firing plastic bullets and wielding batons, charged demonstrators in their attempt to seize an official of an American group who had appeared in defiance of a British government ban.

Witnesses said several people had been injured, some seriously. The crowd included women and children.

A spokesman for Sinn Fein, the political wing of the Irish Republican Army, which is fighting to end British rule in Northern Ireland, said the man, Martin Galvin, had escaped.

Witnesses said he had been passed over the heads of the crowd as the police charged Sinn Fein headquarters seconds after he appeared on a platform to address the crowd.

Mr. Galvin is the publicity director of Noraid, the Irish Northern Aid Committee, which raises funds in the United States for Irish republican causes. He was barred two weeks ago from entering the United Kingdom, but was believed to have been smuggled into Northern Ireland by republican sympathizers a few days ago.

Sunday's police attack was witnessed by a 130-member Noraid delegation that had been touring the province.

Earlier at the rally, marking the anniversary of British imposition of imprisonment without trial, youths threw missiles from a nearby shopping center, and the police fired plastic bullets. The international policy was lifted in 1975.

The police action came after Sinn Fein's leader, Gerry Adams, urged participants to sit down on the road to avoid trouble.

There were screams as police rushed in, firing plastic bullets and flailing their batons. Several reporters covering the event said they had been manhandled.

Mr. Adams called Sunday's action a vicious attack on unarmed men, women and children and said the British government bore full responsibility for the death and injuries. Participants of the demonstration, estimated the crowd at between 2,000 and 3,000.

Victim Identified

The dead demonstrator, identified by friends as Martin Powers, was hit twice by plastic bullets, The Associated Press reported.

As the firing raged, women and children screamed, "Don't shoot, don't shoot." Several of them were hit.

Police confirmed one person was killed during the charge and said at least nine others, all civilians, were injured. There were no injuries to police.

The Sinn Fein publicity director, Danny Morrison, declared, "Galvin got away. . . . The British put themselves on a hook. It was a no-win situation for them and they have lost."

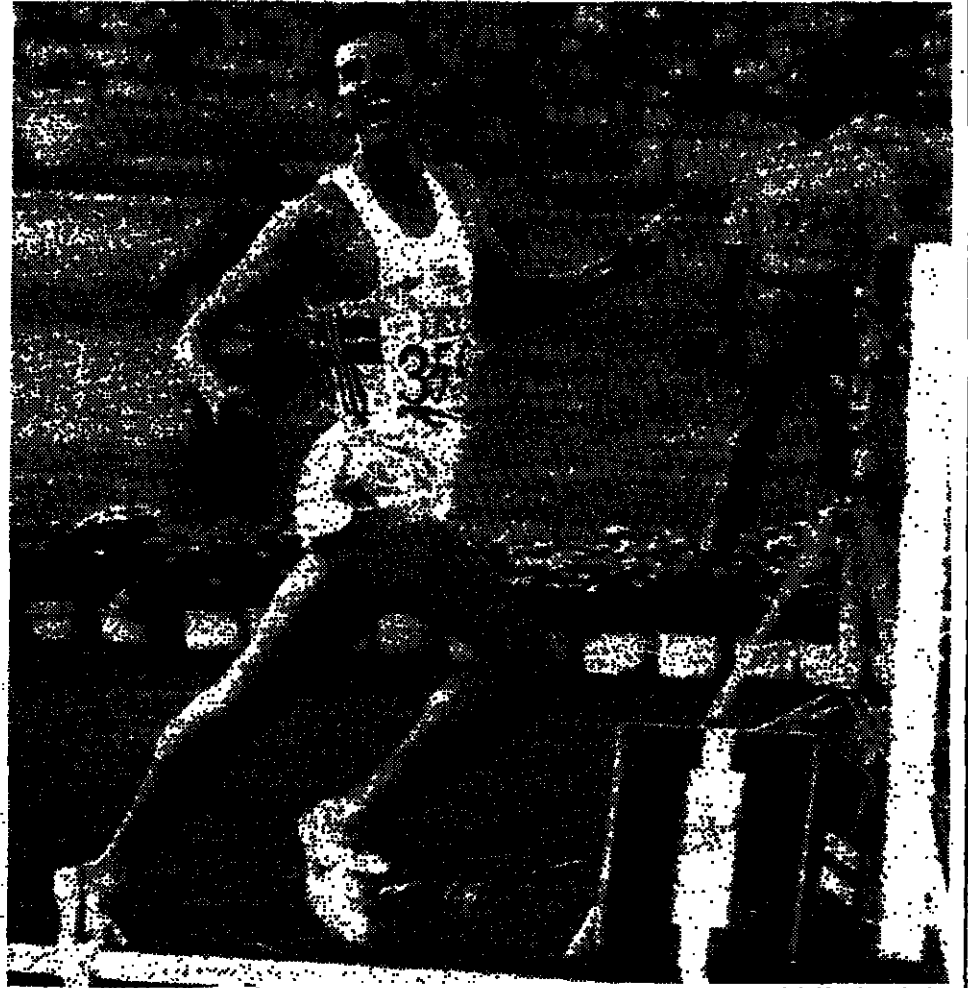
At least seven persons were seen to fall after being hit by the plastic bullets, which were fired from riot guns in a seven-minute barrage. Youths hurled rocks at the gray-armored police vehicles and at crews firing from gunposts.

Police wielding batons cut through the crowd to get into the two-story Sinn Fein headquarters while others stormed the rear, covered by British troops.

Night of Violence

Thousands of troops and police officers moved into Belfast and Londonderry Sunday after a night of disturbances. United Press International reported.

In the republican Falls Road district of Belfast, 70 youths attacked police and British troops with bricks and stones for several hours early Sunday.



COE REPEATS AS CHAMPION — Sebastian Coe of Britain exults as he wins the men's 1,500-meter race. Coe won the event in 1980. Olympics coverage, Pages 6 and 7.

Tongans Detained En Route to Games

By Laurie Becklund
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Tongan residents several months ago began advising a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity for citizens of the tiny Polynesian island nation to come to Los Angeles and watch the performance of Tonga's first Olympic team, made up of seven boxers.

There was a lavish going-away celebration for the athletes and their supporters, including a luncheon for the King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV. The tour guide, Sipa Sekona, one of the kingdom's best-known travel agents, distributed Olympic buttons and tickets to everyone in his tour.

But when the tour arrived in Honolulu Aug. 4, all 75 people were detained by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. Acting as a tip, the U.S. officials decided the tour was really a sophisticated guise to smuggle illegal aliens to the United States.

After being flown to Los Angeles, all but 11 of the tour members were released to continue their trip.

Mr. Sekona, a former Los Angeles resident, has been charged with conspiracy.

"The scam Sekona laid out was supremely thorough," said Harold Ezell, the immigration service's regional director, at a press conference Friday. "He had receipts for hotel rooms that weren't rooms at all. He had tickets for Olympic events that included events most Tongans don't care about, like field hockey."

The six-month tourist visas held by the visitors were valid, immigration officials said. But the documents filed by Mr. Sekona to demonstrate that the Tongans were really tourists and not potential illegal aliens were forged or inaccurate, they said.

Mr. Sekona had submitted receipts for more than \$8,000 in hotel rooms alone, they said. However, the owner of the Los Angeles apartment complex where the group reportedly had plans to stay said that no such deposits had been made and no rooms were reserved.

"Sekona told his people that they could stay longer than six months if they wanted to," Mr. Ezell said. "And he would hold on to their return tickets. Of course, if they stayed and were apprehended by INS, the U.S. taxpayers would foot their bill home and Sekona would keep the money."

Tonga, a series of 169 islands in the South Pacific some 400 miles (650 kilometers) east of Fiji, is a poor country with a population of about 100,000 and no college or university. Many Tongans have immigrated, both legally and illegally, to New Zealand and the United States, particularly Hawaii.

An estimated 12,000 Tongans live in the Los Angeles area, community members said.

One leader of the Tongan community in Los Angeles who asked not to be identified said the tour group included both legitimate Olympic tourists and other Tongans who planned to stay here.

"This is difficult for me to say, because I am a Tongan too," he said. "But there is a better way of life here and I believe some of the people in the group wanted to try to find it."

U.S. Orchestra Cancels Visit To Malaysia

By John Rockwell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The New York Philharmonic has announced that it has canceled two concerts in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

The orchestra's action Friday followed protests from Jewish organizations and government officials angered by the Philharmonic's capitulation to the anti-Jewish policies of the Malaysian government.

The Philharmonic agreed on Wednesday to a request by the Malaysians to delete a work from its Sept. 3 tour program, Ernest Bloch's "Schelomo, A Hebrew Rhapsody for Cello and Orchestra," because of the score's Jewish theme and origins. The orchestra was scheduled to play in Kuala Lumpur on Sept. 2 and 3.

Malaysia is a predominantly Moslem country, and Islam is its official state religion. Rais Yatim, Malaysia's minister of information, said last week that discouragement of the screening, portrayal or musical presentation of works of Jewish origin was part of a government policy that had been "spelled out clearly," according to United Press International.

Mr. Rais, in an interview published Sunday in *The New Straits Times*, said the orchestra's decision to cancel the visit "won't hurt anybody," Reuters reported. "It's entirely their decision whether to come or not to come," he said.

"The New York Philharmonic has decided, with deep regret, that in the absence of a positive response thus far to an urgent, heartfelt request to the Malaysian government to reinstate the Ernest Bloch work 'Schelomo,' that it will be impossible to proceed with plans for our two concerts in Kuala Lumpur," the orchestra said in a statement. "We hope that there will another occasion to perform for the people of Malaysia."

Albert K. Webster, managing director of the Philharmonic, said he had made the request to the Malaysian government through what he called "the highest levels" at the U.S. Embassy in Kuala Lumpur. He added that he had read the orchestra's statement Friday to the Philharmonic musicians, after a rehearsal under Zubin Mehta, the orchestra's music director, at Avery Fisher Hall. The rehearsal was one of the programs planned for the Philharmonic's Asian tour, scheduled for Aug. 18 through Sept. 18.

A spokesman for the Philharmonic said the orchestra's offices had been delayed Friday with expressions of concern and anger by

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

U.S. Gets Anti-Abortion Vow, Frees Funds to UN

By William A. Orme Jr.
Washington Post Service

MEXICO CITY — The United States has announced that a \$19 million appropriation for the UN Fund for Population Activities, which it had threatened to cancel, will be approved.

A spokesman for the U.S. delegation to the United Nations World Population Conference said Saturday the action was taken following assurances from the director of the fund about its policies on abortion.

Also on Saturday, the conference adopted a recommendation backed by the Vatican, the United States and several Latin American delegations that ruled out the use of abortion as "family-planning policy."

The announcement about freeing the \$19 million was made by James L. Buckley, head of the U.S. delegation, and M. Peter McPherson, a member. They were accompanied by the population fund's director, Rafael M. Salas.

Mr. Salas distributed copies of a letter sent Thursday to Jesse J. Kilpatrick, U.S. representative to the United Nations, which said, "The fund does not support abortion as a method of family planning nor does it sanction — nor has it ever sanctioned — coercion in the implementation of family planning programs."

The United States had announced plans to cut off aid to the fund unless it received "concrete assurances" that the agency was not involved in abortion or "coercive" family planning programs.

The Fund for Population Activities, which is the principal organizer of the Mexico City conference, receives more than a quarter of its annual budget from the United States. Another \$19 million in U.S. funds had been appropriated earlier.

Victory for U.S., Vatican

Richard J. Meislin of *The New York Times* reported earlier from Mexico City:

The recommendation that abortion "in no way should be promoted" as a family-planning method was accepted Friday night by the conference's primary committee after delegates rejected a more restrictive proposal by the Vatican. The Vatican had urged the conference to adopt a recommendation that "abortion should be excluded as a method of family planning."

"We believe it will serve to broaden support for voluntary family planning programs by eliminating an issue that has proven deeply divisive," he said.

Members of the Vatican delegation said the recommendation recognized that abortion "is not simply an issue of ours" and predicted that it would have "a serious implication."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

U.S. Congress Agrees on Salvador Arms Aid Plan

By Steven V. Roberts
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Congress has approved a compromise that would give El Salvador an extra \$70 million in military aid in the current fiscal year.

While the figure was below President Ronald Reagan's request for \$117 million, the action represented a significant endorsement of the Reagan administration's efforts to support the government of President Jose Napoleon Duarte.

The vote came Friday in the House and the Senate, before the two chambers adjourned for a three-week recess.

The military aid was included in a package of almost \$500 million in additional money for Central America, or about half of what the administration originally wanted. That total also included \$120 million in extra economic aid for the Duarte government.

The entire package was added to a \$6.2-billion supplemental appropriation for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30. The measure was then sent to the president for his signature. The most urgent component of the bill is \$700 million for the food stamp program, which is due to run out of money in a few weeks.

Congress has already allotted \$126 million in military aid for El Salvador in the 1984 fiscal year.

But the administration has been arguing that extra money is urgently needed to bolster government forces and deter a predicted fall offensive by guerrilla units.

Democratic leaders in the House had opposed the additional aid. Representative Clarence D. Long, the Maryland Democrat who heads the foreign operations subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, tried to head off a higher figure by offering an amendment providing \$40 million in extra funds. But that was defeated, 340-57.

Representative Jack F. Kemp of New York, the ranking Republican on that subcommittee, then proposed a package that included \$70 million in military aid. That carried by a vote of 234-161.

After a brief debate, the Senate accepted the House version by voice vote and left for vacation.

In arguing for his proposal, Mr. Kemp noted that the aim of U.S. policy in Central America was "to build up the center of the political system." He said Mr. Duarte was under siege from leftists who wanted to "destabilize this emerging democracy."

Mr. Duarte came to Washington after his election in June, and many legislators believe that his personal appeal played a key role in Friday's

Nicaragua Optimistic on U.S. Talks

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service

MANAGUA — U.S.-Nicaraguan talks begun in June are covering substantive security issues, leading Nicaragua to believe that a negotiated solution of the differences between the two countries is possible, according to Daniel Ortega, the chief of state.

The Sandinist leader's views, expressed in an interview Friday, contrasted with Nicaragua's skepticism about the Reagan administration's intentions when the talks began. Mr. Ortega praised the U.S. approach in the negotiations, saying there was a "fluidity" in the talks that the Sandinists considered "a very important element."

Mr. Ortega said Nicaraguan intelligence concluded that the CIA meant the assassination to appear to be the work of other members of the Sandinist directorate. Then, he said, the Reagan administration could point to a bloody power struggle similar to the one in Grenada that preceded the U.S. invasion in October, and would have an excuse to invade Nicaragua.

While alleging that the CIA was trying to deceive international opinion into believing the Sandinist leadership was divided, Mr. Ortega made several comments suggesting that differences do exist within the directorate regarding the planned elections for a president, vice president and parliament. In

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INSIDE

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Bourguiba, Tunisian Stability Both Appear Frail

By James Rupert
Washington Post Service

TUNIS — Officially, President Habib Bourguiba's 81st birthday on Aug. 3 was a holiday; politically, it was an omen of Tunisia's uncertain future.

Although increasingly frail, Mr. Bourguiba retains a determination to remain at Tunisia's helm, where he has been since the country gained independence from France in 1956. Last fall, he said he hoped to rule Tunisia for 10 more years.

But Mr. Bourguiba, who is president-for-life, seldom speaks in public these days and when he does, his words are slurred. His frequent trips abroad for rest and medical treatment are also reminders of his mortality.

Despite his age, Mr. Bourguiba remains the most important source of popular support for a government that faces increasingly tough challenges. Diplomats here and independent Tunisian observers worry about the stability of Mr. Bourguiba's staunchly pro-Western government after he dies.

Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, 58, is constitutionally designated to take over when Mr. Bourguiba dies.

But Tunisian and diplomatic political analysts agree that Mr. Mzali and his government have been discredited in the eyes of many Tunisians. Discontent over unemployment and poverty flared into riots in January, when Mr. Mzali tried to remove longstanding subsidies on bread by doubling its price overnight.

The government called out tanks and troops to regain control of the streets. Mr. Bourguiba, who had approved the price increase, reversed the decision, saying he had not known how large the increase would be.

Since mid-June, the Tunisian government has made politically conciliatory gestures, including Mr. Bourguiba's commutation of eight death sentences stemming from the riots. There is no evidence, however, that Mr. Mzali is winning back popular support.

Instead, interviews with Tunisians and diplomatic observers suggest that many people, especially the poor and the young, remain alienated from all of the country's political institutions.

During the past 16 months, with

Mr. Bourguiba's blessing, Mr. Mzali has consolidated his dominant position in the ruling Socialist Destourian Party, which is continually fractured by personal and regional rivalries. Opposition leaders and disenchanted citizens regularly complain that the party's infighting interferes with the government's ability to solve the country's problems.

Opposition parties and the leadership of the powerful labor movement are also criticized for having failed to vigorously oppose January's price increases.

But Mr. Bourguiba remains popular for his historical role in leading the struggle for independence. His choice of a secular, pro-Western model for developing Tunisia is also popular, except among Islamic fundamentalists.

He has pushed hard for public education, which absorbs nearly a third of the state budget. Ironically, that policy and Tunisia's receptiveness to Western influences contribute to its political difficulties, by making Tunisians keenly aware of the higher standard of living across the Mediterranean.

In increasing numbers, educated

young people are joining discouraged, often angry job-seekers standing idly on street corners. Western economic analysts put the unemployment rate, including women and occasional workers not counted by the government, at 25 percent to 30 percent.

Still, Western economic analysts say the worst is yet to come for the Tunisian economy, probably within the next three to four years. Europe is no longer willing to absorb thousands of Tunisian émigrés.

Also, analysts say, with the pending entry of Portugal and Spain into the European Community, Tunisia at best can hope to maintain its level of exports to Europe, its best customer.

In addition, Tunisia will soon become a net oil importer, probably in 1987 or 1988, according to a Western economic specialist.

Even foreign economists here suggest that Tunisia's economic problems are caused largely by external factors, notably the world recession.

Government leaders frequently cite statistics showing steady economic growth in the last two years. But with the population growing at

2.6 percent annually, and about half of all Tunisians under the age of 20, opposition leaders say only a basic redistribution of wealth can provide political stability.

Diplomats and Tunisian political analysts wonder how Mr. Mzali will seek the support he will need to govern after Mr. Bourguiba's death.

"He must either pursue a real democratization or he must use repression," a Tunisian journalist said.

The leadership of a major opposition party, the Movement of Socialist Democrats, last week repeated its call for full democratization, including "the radical revision of broad economic and social policies."

Tunisia's last elections, in 1981, were generally discredited as having been rigged by the authorities.

But even if Mr. Mzali is committed to opening up the political process after Mr. Bourguiba's death, Western diplomats say entrenched interests in the government party will not easily give up their hold on power.



Habib Bourguiba

WORLD BRIEFS

West German Army Is Called Weak

HAMBURG (UPI) — A report says the West German Army is so weak and ill-equipped that the Western allies could only withstand a conventional Warsaw Pact attack for seven days. Der Spiegel said Sunday.

Quoting extensively from what Der Spiegel said was a recent report to the Ministry of Defense by the West German Army inspector, General Wolfgang Altenburg, the magazine said it identified "grave weaknesses" that would force the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to fall back quickly on nuclear escalation in the event of an attack from Eastern Europe.

Peter Kurt Wuerbach, state secretary at the Defense Ministry, described the report as "a mixture of silly season half truths, speculation and hints from old documents."

Last Senior Solidarity Leader Is Freed

WARSAW (AP) — A Solidarity activist, Jan Rulowski, has been released from Warsaw's main prison, the last of seven senior union officials imprisoned since the December 1981 military crackdown to be freed under last month's general amnesty.

The militant leader of the trade union said in a telephone interview Saturday that he was driven by police to his home in the northern city of Bydgoszcz after being released Friday from Rakowicka Prison.

"I simply left a prison with bars, and right now I'm staying in a prison without bars," said Mr. Rulowski, who added that he has been under close police surveillance since his release.

Jailed Uruguay Leader Assails Pact

MONTEVIDEO (Combined Dispatches) — Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, a presidential candidate imprisoned by the Uruguayan government, has criticized an agreement between political groups and the military regime that will allow for November elections to restore civilian rule in Uruguay.

In a letter released Friday by the National Party, which he heads, Mr. Ferreira called the pact "a barbarity" that "pretends that the Uruguayans will accept a dictatorship." The National Party, one of Uruguay's two traditional political blocs, boycotted the civilian-military talks because of its leader's imprisonment. The party has threatened to boycott the Nov. 25 general elections unless Mr. Ferreira is freed in time to run for president.

Meanwhile, the military government, which has been in power since 1973, announced that it had begun releasing more than 150 political prisoners, a condition of the agreement intended to restore civilian rule. A statement issued Friday said the Supreme Military Council had reviewed 400 cases involving subversion and had decided to free 154 of the prisoners. It decided to keep 181 in jail and failed to make a final decision in 65 cases. (AP, UPI)

Febres Cordero Installed in Ecuador

QUITO, Ecuador (LAT) — Leon Febres Cordero, a wealthy businessman, became president of Ecuador on Friday in the Andean nation's first transfer of power from one elected government to another in a generation.

Mr. Febres Cordero, an American-educated conservative, assumed the oath of office from the outgoing president, Osvaldo Hurtado Larrea, in a ceremony attended by foreign officials, including the U.S. vice president, George Bush.

In his inaugural address, Mr. Febres Cordero, who must deal with a leftist-controlled congress, pledged government austerity and a decisive role for private enterprise in attacking endemic poverty in this nation of 8.7 million inhabitants. Mr. Febres Cordero is seeking major foreign assistance in confronting Ecuador's economic crisis. The country is receiving about \$150 million in American aid this year.

4 Libyans in Siege Reported Executed

LONDON (AP) — Four of the 30 Libyans who returned home after a 10-day siege in their London embassy in April have been executed, the Daily Express reported Sunday.

The British Foreign Office said it had no knowledge of the alleged executions in Tripoli on the orders of the Libyan leader, Colonel Muammar Qaddafi. A Foreign Office spokesman said Britain's only diplomat in the Libyan capital had not mentioned any such executions.

The British tabloid quoted an unspecified intelligence report as saying the four were executed for crimes against the state after a secret trial. The paper said the report identified the dead as Dr. Omar Sodani, Ali Abuzieh, Matouk Matouk and Abdul Ghadir Baghdadi.

Italy Buying Equipment for Missiles

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The Defense Department has said that Italy has decided to buy equipment to manufacture Maverick air-to-ground missiles for itself and five other members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Other countries that are to share in the \$1.5-billion purchase of the 15,000 heat-seeking missiles are Belgium, Denmark, West Germany, the Netherlands and Turkey, the department said Friday.

The Pentagon said other NATO nations might join the consortium later.

Corsica Votes for Regional Assembly

AJACCIO, Corsica (Reuters) — Corsica's voters went to the polls Sunday to choose a new regional assembly for the island, which has been divided by separatist violence for two decades. No incidents were reported.

Running for the first time is the separatist Corsican Movement for Self-determination, known as MCA. It is widely regarded as the political arm of the banned Corsican National Liberation Front. Nine other parties are running, including the ultrarightist National Front, which took 13 percent of the Corsican vote in European elections last June.

A single group of candidates from France's national opposition parties, the center-right Union for French Democracy, or UDF, and the Gaullist Rally for the Republic, the RPR, is expected to emerge as the largest group. The leftist parties, unable to overcome traditional divisions, are running separately.

Bolivian Army Enters Cocaine Area

LA PAZ (AP) — At least 500 soldiers have entered Bolivia's principal cocaine-producing region in an effort to dismantle a billion-dollar industry. U.S. and Bolivian drug enforcement sources said Sunday.

Press sources in Cochabamba said that in anticipation of the military incursion on Friday at least 20,000 cocaine producers and traffickers fled the Chapare, 300 miles (486 kilometers) to the east of La Paz, which was declared a military zone on July 30.

Witnesses said the army was firmly in control and the government had declared a curfew in the region, which produces 80 percent of the country's annual output of 220 metric tons of cocaine.

For the Record

Swaziland and Mozambique on Friday signed a security accord to prevent border clashes, the Swazi police commissioner, Majosi Simelane, announced. The accord follows clashes in April between Swazi security forces and guerrillas of the African National Congress fighting white rule in South Africa who were expelled from Mozambique.

President Milton Obote of Uganda appointed an officer from his own tribe, Brigadier General Smith Opon-Aakoto, to replace the army chief of staff, Major General David Oyite-Ojok, a close adviser who was killed in a helicopter crash in December. (AP)

Botswana will hold its first general elections since 1979 on Sept. 8, President Quett K. Masire announced Saturday. Voters will elect 34 members of Parliament, where Mr. Masire's party holds 28 seats. Local elections will be held the same day. (AP)

Nicaragua Is Optimistic On Its Talks With U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

particular, he said that recently disclosed comments by Bayardo Arce, head of the Sandinist Political Commission, "do not represent the official position of the Sandinist front."

Mr. Arce was quoted as saying at a private meeting of the Central Committee of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, a Marxist-Leninist group, in mid-May that the elections were "bothersome" and that they would not have been scheduled except for U.S. pressure.

Mr. Ortega did not deny that Mr. Arce, regarded as a hard-liner within the directorate, had made the comments, but he said they had been "distorted."

He said news organizations were "manipulating declarations that are not official," and said the official position was that "the elections

are a necessity for this revolutionary project."

Mr. Ortega, 38, coordinator of the three-member governing junta, made his comments in his first interview since he was named the Sandinist presidential candidate a month ago. The conversation was held in the city of Masaya south of the capital in a newly constructed hospital that Mr. Ortega had just inaugurated.

Mr. Ortega said the negotiations between the United States and Nicaragua constituted "a positive fact." The talks began June 1 with a surprise visit here by Secretary of State George P. Shultz, which was followed by two sets of meetings in Mexico and one in Atlanta.

The chief negotiators are the U.S. special envoy for Central America, Harry Shlaudeman, and Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco of Nicaragua.

Mr. Ortega described the substance of the talks as "fluid," and added: "This, then, can permit us to establish firm bases that could lead to a political, negotiated solution that gives a measure of mutual security to the United States and Nicaragua."

Other officials also said the negotiations were progressing smoothly, although both they and Mr. Ortega declined to say that progress had been achieved apart from the establishment of a positive climate for further talks. So far the negotiators have laid out their countries' positions and are about to begin trying to reconcile them, the officials said.

The Sandinists' top priority in the talks is understood to be to persuade Washington to stop financing counterrevolutionary guerrillas battling the Sandinists. The United States has criticized the Sandinists on four principal points: for its arms buildup, aid for Salvadoran guerrillas, links to Cuba and the Soviet Union and lack of democracy.

Mr. Ortega said the "worrying" aspects of U.S. policy, as well as the alleged CIA plot, included President Ronald Reagan's pressure on Congress for more aid for the anti-Sandinist guerrillas, the recent dispatch of U.S. warships to waters off the Central American coast, U.S. allegations that Nicaragua is becoming a Soviet base and U.S. allegations that senior Sandinist officials are involved in drug trafficking.

Mr. Ortega said the talks would continue despite these issues, adding that Nicaraguan intelligence was not certain that Mr. Reagan knew of the alleged CIA assassination plot.

He said that Nicaragua's suspicions about the plot had been fueled by a recent suggestion by Mr. Reagan that Nicaragua could become another Grenada, but he said Mr. Reagan might have been "induced" to make the comparison without knowing of the CIA's plan.

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MUD BATH — Dozens of cars in Sachse, central Switzerland, were dredged out over the weekend from mud deposited by rivers after two days of heavy rainfall.

U.S. Wins UN Anti-Abortion Pledge

(Continued from Page 1)

tion for all countries and private family planning organizations."

The anti-abortion language was opposed by China, whose delegation argued that women must have "the right to abortion and this right must be respected." China has used abortion as a key element in its successful effort to curb its population growth and its delegates argued repeatedly that the issue was a matter for individual nations to decide.

The proposal was also opposed by the Soviet Union and other Eastern bloc countries, Sweden and the Philippines. Nevertheless, it was adopted by consensus and will become part of the conference report, which will go to the conference's plenary committee for approval this week.

In all, the conference was to consider 91 recommendations that would modify and refine the popu-

lation plan adopted by a similar conference in Romania 10 years ago. It seemed likely that the proposed Monday closing date for the conference would be extended.

Another U.S. delegate to the conference, Ben J. Wattenberg, said Friday that the Reagan administration's emphasis on economic factors in helping to curb population growth did not mean less support for family planning.

Mr. Wattenberg was responding to criticism of the administration position, which was presented on Wednesday. The position holds

that free economies are "the natural mechanism for slowing population growth" and that population growth itself is "a neutral phenomenon."

Critics here have ridiculed the policy, some dubbing it "supply-side family planning." A representative of the Population Crisis Center, a Washington-based group, called it "wooden demographics."

But Mr. Wattenberg, a conservative writer and editor, said the Reagan administration understood that population control was not "an either-or phenomenon." He said the policy had been "misconstrued" as reflecting a retreat from support for family planning.

Mr. Wattenberg said the U.S. policy was not intended to diminish the seriousness of population problems. He said it was aimed at least in part at retaining support of the American people for international population aid.

Russian Jew Is Sentenced

MOSCOW — Alexander Yakir, 28, a Russian Jewish dissident, has been sentenced to two years in a labor camp on charges of evading military service, his friends said Saturday.

Police in Manila Clash With Workers; 15 Hurt

By Abby Tan
Washington Post Service

MANILA — Police fired shots and tear gas and turned water hoses on 1,500 stone-throwing demonstrators who tried to hold a rally without a police permit Sunday.

Reports put the total number of injured at between 10 to 15, most of whom were policemen. The official Philippine News Agency said that three demonstrators and at least 11 policemen were injured. It said that one of the policemen was burned by sulfuric acid.

Twenty-three people were taken in for questioning, including one with a bag of anti-government pamphlets and another with a megaphone to be used in the rally.

The crackdown reflects a toughening stance on the part of the Philippine authorities, who for the past month have been denying anti-government groups rally permits and using tear gas to force them to disperse.

The rally was one in a series preparing for Aug. 21, the first anniversary of the murder of an opposition leader, Benigno S. Aquino Jr. His family and supporters hope to attract one million people to a rally in a Manila park on that date.

Mr. Aquino was shot to death at the Manila airport. The government claimed he was killed by a Communist assassin, but Mr. Aquino's family and the opposition has accused the government of complicity.

The demonstrators, members of two large trade unions, marched down Taft Avenue in central Manila to the General Post Office.

where scores of riot police were waiting.

Brigadier General Ruben Escharraca, police district officer of Southern Manila, said the demonstrators refused to disperse and sat on the street. Their leaders in the front ranks linked arms and withdrew the water hoses for a few minutes before the crowd dispersed.

The workers picked up stones on Taft Avenue and threw them at the police.

Jeeps of the police then chased them down the street firing tear gas and smoke bombs. One plainclothesman fired his pistol three times at the window of a house on the street.

About 80 workers tried to regroup in Plaza Miranda, two miles (3 kilometers) away, but were chased away by police.

The rally leaders held a press conference to denounce the dispersal and the denial of permits. A human rights lawyer, Joker Arroyo, said the issue of rally permits was no longer in police hands but was a military matter.

"The civilian component of government is now helpless against the reins of the military," he said.

Januszewski to Receive 21-Percent Pay Rise

WARSAW — General Wojciech Januszewski, Poland's leader, will get a 21-percent increase in pay in January, bringing his salary to 68,000 zlotys (\$620 dollars) a month, the government newspaper Rzeczpospolita said.

It said the head of state, Henryk Jablonski, and the speaker of the Sejm, Stanislaw Gucwa, would receive the same increases and salaries. The average industrial wage in Poland is 17,900 zlotys a month.

U.S. Orchestra Cancels Visit

(Continued from Page 1)

members of the public. In addition, there were protests by Mayor Edward I. Koch and Representative Bill Green, a New York Republican. The spokesman added that, to his knowledge, no subscriptions had been canceled.

Mr. Mehta, who is also music director of the Israel Philharmonic, said the cancellation of the concert corresponded with his initial wishes.

"Because I am too deeply involved on the Philharmonic side and the Jewish side, I stayed out of it," he said. "I went along with the officials of the American Embassy in Kuala Lumpur. It is now coming out the way I originally intended it, and I am happy."

Edward Lifshin, information officer for the U.S. Embassy in Kuala Lumpur, declined all comment Friday. Telephone calls to officials of the Malaysian Embassy in Washington went unanswered.

Mr. Mehta indicated that there was a possibility that the concert might be reinstated, should the Malaysian government reverse its opposition to the work by Bloch. A Swiss-born Jewish composer who became a U.S. citizen, Bloch died in 1959.

"If, by some miracle, the Malaysians reconsider and allow us to reinstate the program as we had planned it, then I would be happy to go back there," Mr. Mehta said. "I am sorry this has happened. I really am."

He said the Malaysians had had advance notice of the Philharmonic's planned programs for six months, but had only objected last week. He pointed out that the orchestra was planning to play in another Muslim country, Indonesia, with concerts scheduled for Jakarta on Sept. 5 and 6.

"By chance, we didn't put 'Schelemo' on those programs," the conductor said. "I knew Malaysia was a Muslim country, but I didn't realize they had such problems with Khmeini-type Muslim extremists. Times are changing fast."

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Foreign Exchange Conference London, November 26-27

The tenth International Herald Tribune conference on "The Management of Foreign Exchange Risks" will, among other things, assess the impact of U.S. election results on international currency markets.

The conference has become a key event for corporate treasurers, finance directors and international bankers.

For registration information, please contact Susan Lubomirski, Conference Manager, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France, or telephone (33.1) 747.16.86 or telex 612.832.F.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Shakespeare at Top Of Ideal Reading List

What are the most important works in the humanities for American high school students to read?

Shakespeare, especially "Macbeth and Hamlet," came in first by a large margin in a survey of teachers, scholars and other "literary Americans" conducted by the National Endowment for the Humanities. In second place were American historical documents, including the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

Mark Twain, the author of "Huckleberry Finn," was in third place, followed by the Bible. Among the respondents to the survey were the authors Robert Penn Warren and Saul Bellow; the historians Barbara Tuchman, C. Vann Woodward and Henry Steele Commager; the Reverend Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of the University of Notre Dame; J. Carter Brown, director of the National Gallery of Art; and about 150 high school teachers.

Delegates May Get JFK Death Tour

A tour retracing the route taken by John F. Kennedy on the day he was assassinated is being offered to delegates to the Republican National Convention, which will begin in Dallas Aug. 20. Some delegates are dismayed by the tour literature, which is being distributed by convention officials.

For \$15, delegates can get a two-and-a-half-hour tour, including the Texas Book Depository, from which Lee Harvey Oswald shot the president, the emergency entrance of Parkland Hospital, where the president died, and the rooming house where Mr. Oswald lived.

Free-Trade Zone In Space Is Urged

A group of members of Congress is looking toward space as the last frontier for free trade.

With the prospect of space industries in sight, the lawmakers are proposing to bar tariffs and duties beyond the atmosphere. Existing law treats space as if it were a foreign country, so products made in space by American companies could be subject to import tariffs when they were shipped to Earth. Similarly, companies working in space could be denied investment or research-and-development tax credits.

To ward off such threats to free enterprise, a dozen legislators led by Representative Herbert H. Bateman, a Virginia Republican, have submitted a bill specifying that articles made aboard American-owned spacecraft should be treated as domestic output.

Notes on People

Henry A. Kissinger is an "extremely insecure" man with an "addiction to Machiavellian intrigue" and a disregard for the truth, according to a diplomat in the Nixon administration. U.S. Alexis Johnson makes these assessments in a book, "The Right Hand of Power," to be published in mid-September. He was undersecretary of state for political affairs from 1969 to 1973 while Mr. Kissinger was serving as President Richard M. Nixon's national security adviser. Mr. Kissinger "was amazingly successful juggling a profusion of balls while pursuing stop a high wire," Mr. Johnson wrote. "When some of the balls dropped, however, it was obvious that devotion to the truth was not always a guiding principle."

Several black women, some of whom say they feel slighted after the Democratic National Convention, are banding together in a nonpartisan political caucus to groom, endorse and support candidates. Shirley Chisholm, a former Democratic member of Congress from New York, said: "We've always found ourselves, in a sense, at the tail end. Neither the black movement as such nor the women's movement as such in this country has addressed the political problems of blacks who are female."

Record Crops May Permit China to Halt Grain Deals

Reuters

BEIJING — If China's grain crop attains the record level now forecast, future long-term grain agreements with the United States and other countries will be jeopardized, according to Western agricultural experts in Beijing and Washington.

Chinese officials and Western agricultural attaches predict that this year's crop will exceed 1983's record harvest of 387.25 million metric tons. It would be the fourth straight record harvest.

Diplomats in Beijing say that, with domestic stocks rising, Chinese officials are questioning the wisdom of signing new agreements when the present ones with the United States, Canada and Australia expire.

"CEROIL officials told me they don't really want any long-term pacts after the last ones run out," a diplomat said. CEROIL is the China Cereals, Oils and Foodstuffs Import-Export Corp. Other diplomats said it could be politically difficult for China to refuse new agreements with Canada and Australia. But they said that China might decide not to renew an agreement with the United States, which lapses at the end of this year.

In Washington, Daniel G. Amstutz, the undersecretary of agriculture for international affairs, has expressed the opinion that the U.S.-China accord has not significantly fostered trade between the two countries.

China did not import the minimum six million tons of U.S. wheat specified in the agreement for last year. Washington let Beijing roll over the shortage of 2.2 million tons to this year.

Heavy Soviet Purchases The Soviet Union continued its unusual, heavy buying of U.S. grain with the purchase of 900,000 tons, including 500,000 tons of wheat and 400,000 tons of corn, according to the U.S. Agriculture Department.

Officials believe that the Russians are expecting a modest crop this year and want to take advantage of favorable prices. United Press International reported from Washington.

Brazilian Party Chooses Candidate

São Paulo Ex-Governor Picked by Pro-Government Group

By Juan de Onis
Los Angeles Times Service

BRASILIA — Brazil's pro-government Social Democratic Party has nominated Paulo Salim Maluf, a wealthy businessman and former governor of São Paulo state, as its candidate to succeed João Baptista Figueiredo as president.

At a party convention Saturday, Mr. Maluf, 53, defeated his only rival for the nomination, Mario David Andreazza, 66, minister of the interior and a close friend of General Figueiredo.

In a 12-minute acceptance speech, Mr. Maluf called on the pro-government party, and particularly Mr. Andreazza's supporters, to unite behind him to defeat a strong opposition candidate for president.

The opposition Brazilian Democratic Movement, which was holding a national convention Sunday in Brasília, was to nominate Tancredino Neves, governor of Minas Gerais state, as its candidate. Mr. Neves, 74, was opposed for the nomination. He also had the support of dissidents from the Social Democratic Party who had opposed the candidacies of Mr. Maluf and Mr. Andreazza.

An electoral college of 686 members, made up of the members of the Senate, the Chamber of Deputies and six delegates from each of Brazil's 23 states, will choose between Mr. Maluf and Mr. Neves in a meeting scheduled for Jan. 15.

General Figueiredo, the fifth successive army general to be president of Brazil since the armed forces took power in 1964, finishes his six-year term on March 15.

The conventions are the first step in what could be a transition to a democratically based presidency.

Mr. Maluf, who decided to try to become president of Brazil after serving as the appointed mayor of São Paulo, has worked for two years to line up support. He has met with nearly every convention delegate.

His opponent, Mr. Andreazza, a retired army colonel, was minister of transportation for seven years under previous military presidents.

He has served as General Figueiredo's interior minister for five years. He made the federal patronage disbursed through his ministries the basis for his appeal to the state and municipal politicians who make up part of the delegate base.

After serving as mayor of the city

of São Paulo and later as governor of São Paulo, Brazil's most populous state, Mr. Maluf ran for federal deputy in 1982 and was elected by popular vote. Mr. Andreazza has never run for elective office.

Mr. Neves was elected governor of Minas Gerais, Brazil's second most populous state, in 1982. The opposition emerged that year as a powerful force, winning governorships in São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Goiás and Paraná, as well as in Minas Gerais.

The opposition also won a majority in the Chamber of Deputies. But the government still has a Senate majority, because one-third of the senators were appointed by the federal government.

Because the government controls the Senate and the state political organizations in the northeastern region, the electoral college system would have assured it of a Social Democratic victory in the electoral college meeting if the party had not split.

Now, however, with the alliance between Mr. Neves and the Social Democratic dissidents, the opposition could win in the electoral college. This would be the biggest political change in Brazil in 20 years.

General Figueiredo was formally



Paulo Salim Maluf, the Social Democratic nominee.

neutral on the Social Democrats' choice of a candidate. He promised to use the political influence of his administration to obtain an electoral college victory for the nominee.

But with Brazil in a deep recession and public opinion strongly critical of military influence in politics, Mr. Figueiredo's promise of support does not assure Mr. Maluf of victory.

Alfred A. Knopf Dies; Leading U.S. Publisher

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Alfred A. Knopf, 91, who built a great American publishing house by bringing the works of literary masters to the reading public, died of congestive heart failure Saturday at his home in Purchase, N.Y.

In the years since the firm of Alfred A. Knopf Inc. was founded in New York in 1915, Mr. Knopf earned worldwide recognition by bringing out more than 5,000 titles, including the books of a dozen Nobel prize winners and many of the best contemporary works of other foreign and domestic authors.

Born in New York, Mr. Knopf, at the age of 23, set up his company in a small Manhattan office with about \$5,000. He later recalled that he did so with the determination that "I could not be just another publisher," and "had to have some sort of distinction."

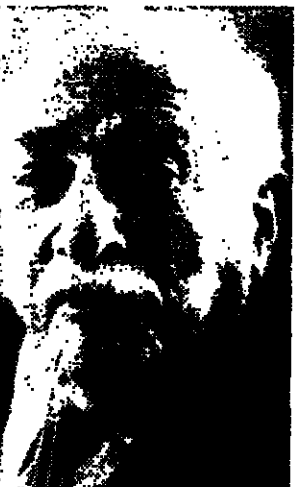
"We had to prove that a small — highbrow if you like — publisher could pay his bills on the first of the month by bringing out the best literary work being produced in the world."

In part, Mr. Knopf made a name by seeking out and publishing the translated works of such Europeans as Thomas Mann, Franz Kafka, Sigrid Undset, Ivan Bunin, Jean-Paul Sartre, Jules Romains and Albert Camus.

In addition, Mr. Knopf published a series of American authors whose careers, like his own, spanned the century. Among them are Anne Tyler, John Updike, John Hersey, Clarence Day, Joseph Heller, Carl Van Vechten, Willa Cather and H.L. Menckens, who called him "the perfect publisher."

Recognized for their intellectual contribution to American life, Mr. Knopf's books were also praised for their physical appearance. An elegant man himself, who wore hand-made shoes and was a connoisseur of food and wine, he offered the best in bookbinding, typography, paper and design. The books were distinguished by an insignia modeled after the Borzoi, the Russian wolfhound.

In 1960 the firm became a subsidiary of Random House, but retained considerable autonomy.



Alfred A. Knopf

Mr. Knopf was also a co-founder of the original American Mercury, an influential literary magazine of the 1920s.

Other deaths: L.J. Wellman, 88, a vice chairman of the Communist Party's central advisory commission and a political leader of the army under Mao, Saturday of an unspecified illness in Beijing. Mr. Li was purged during the Cultural Revolution in the 1960s, but reappeared in 1978, two years after Mao's death, and became a senior party adviser.

Virgil Parich, 67, a cartoonist whose work appeared in the New Yorker, the Saturday Evening Post and other magazines signed "Vip," and in the comic strip he created, "Big George." Friday with his wife, Helen, in an automobile accident near Los Angeles.

Walter Tevis, 56, author of "The Hustler," "The Man Who Fell to Earth" and other works, Thursday of lung cancer in New York.

Shoichi Nomura, 73, who served for more than 30 years as president of Kodansha, a major Japanese publishing firm, Friday in Tokyo of a heart attack.

Edoardo Pimentel, 60, a leading human rights campaigner in Argentina, Thursday in Buenos Aires.

Mary Miles Minter, 82, one of the Golden Girls of silent movies, Aug. 4, in Santa Monica.

Meir Kahane: Call to Deport Arabs Makes a Knesset Member a Pariah

By Glenn Frankel

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — While Israel's two major political blocs argue about who will govern, Meir Kahane, who got only 1.2 percent of the vote in winning a seat in the parliament last month, is convinced that he was the real winner. Mr. Kahane, a U.S.-born rabbi who campaigned on an anti-Arab platform, failed three times to gain a seat in the Knesset. But his success now has brought widespread condemnation from Israel's political establishment.

There have also been moves to prevent him from using his new forum to intensify his campaign against Arabs.

Mr. Kahane had called for the expulsion of the 700,000 Arabs who are Israeli citizens, along with the 1.3 million who live in the occupied territories. His campaign has prompted efforts by traditional political groups to discredit his views and portray him as a temporary malady in an otherwise healthy body politic.

But to some analysts and politicians here, Mr. Kahane is no aberration but part of a trend toward extremism and oversimplification in Israeli society. "He's not just a freak but obviously a symptom," said Abba Eban, former foreign minister and a leader of the Labor Party. "His victory goes hand-in-hand with the swing toward greater militancy and the flight from the idea of compromise."



Meir Kahane

President Chaim Herzog shunned Mr. Kahane during meetings with the 120-member Knesset. Mr. Herzog met with the other 119, including four Communists and two Palestine Liberation Organization sympathizers, but dismissed Mr. Kahane's threat to break into the presidential grounds to force an encounter.

The country's lively and often unruly press has informally agreed to limit coverage of Mr. Kahane and his attempts to incite Jews against Arabs.

An irony of Mr. Kahane's triumph is that it may prod Israel into raising the threshold of votes needed to gain seats. That level is now only 1 percent of the total vote.

Mr. Kahane, in an interview in his Jerusalem headquarters, said such a change would have no impact. He said his party, known as Kach (Hebrew for "thus") has 100,000 additional sympathizers who did not vote for him last month because they thought had no chance after three losses.

Mr. Kahane, 52, who is soft-spoken in private but inoffensive when he campaigns, called the reaction to his victory "an orchestrated campaign of sheer hatred and incitement in the name of liberalism and democracy."

Mr. Kahane, who founded the New York-based Jewish Defense League before emigrating to Israel in 1971, sees as central the issue of Israel's political identity. The question, he says, is whether Israel is to be a secular, Western democracy where Jews and Arabs live jointly or a Jewish theocracy, governed by Old Testament law, where Moslems and those of other faiths are welcome only as occasional guests.

Israel's founding Zionists tried to end that debate in 1948 with a proclamation of independence that granted full political rights to Arab citizens. But a high Arab birthrate and a leveling off of Jewish population growth, along with the seizure of the West Bank and Gaza Strip in the 1967 war, raise the possibility of an eventual Arab majority.

The only way to avoid that and permanently ensure Israel's survival as a Jewish homeland, Mr. Kahane says, is to expel all of Israel's Arabs now.

"I'm talking on people stepped in Western concepts who tell themselves Judaism is really Thomas Jefferson or Burke or Rousseau when it's really nothing of the sort," he said. "Judaism always was an exclusive group and it doesn't integrate with other people. I'm a Jew, not a democrat."

Most of Mr. Kahane's support in the July 23 election was drawn from the rightist Likud bloc, whose leadership, including Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, has condemned him.

Mr. Kahane's political appeal is to young, working-class Jewish voters of Sephardic, or eastern, origin who support his hard-line stance against the Arabs.

Their distaste for Arabs is both ingrained — many come from families who fled Arab states — and economic. The Israeli Arabs are only one step below them in a shrinking market for manual labor.

Although Mr. Kahane privately professes to respect the Arabs, in public he expresses scorn for them.

"When in 1967 the Lord gave us a quick opportunity to get rid of all these despicable people, we were afraid and they stayed here to murder Jews," he told a Jewish crowd last Tuesday in the West Bank city of Hebron. He and other rabbis attended a ritual burial there of Jewish prayer books they said had been torn up by Arabs.

Carlos Toledo Plata as he announced his acceptance of an amnesty in 1982.

Raid on Colombian Town Seen as Reprisal

The Associated Press

BOGOTA — Leftist guerrillas have raided a small town in western Colombia in apparent reprisal for the killing of one of their leaders.

At least 17 persons were killed in the battle set off by the raid Saturday night on the town of Yumbo, five miles outside of Cali, government officials said.

The governor of Valle Province, Jorge Herrera, said in a broadcast interview that the raid was apparently in retaliation for the assassination Friday of the April 19 Movement's ideological leader, Carlos Toledo Plata.

Mr. Toledo was shot on a street in the eastern city of Bucaramanga, where he had been living since accepting a government amnesty in December 1982.

He had participated in the M-19's political action front and helped conduct negotiations between the insurgent organization and a government-appointed peace commission.

The rebel group is due to sign a cease-fire Tuesday under which the guerrillas and government security forces would halt operations while the government worked on programs to solve some of Colombia's social problems.

An estimated 100 M-19 guerrillas stormed the jail in Yumbo at about 7 P.M. on Saturday, Mr. Herrera said in an interview with the Cali radio station.

The guerrillas freed 16 prisoners after a battle in which 12 guerrillas, 3 policemen and 2 civilians were killed, the governor said. He added that 20 persons, including 5 guerrillas, were wounded. Army troops fought their way into the town and forced the guerrillas to flee to nearby mountains, the governor added.

Mr. Toledo was one of about 1,500 leftist guerrillas who applied for an amnesty offered by the government of President Belisario Betancur.

The M-19 group was formed 15 years ago by followers of Gustavo Rojas, who claimed he was cheated of victory in a presidential election on April 19, 1969.

Israel Reported Studying New Plan For Pullout From Southern Lebanon

Reuters

TEL AVIV — Israeli Army officers in southern Lebanon have presented a detailed plan for a quick withdrawal from the area, it was reported Sunday.

The report, carried by an Israeli radio station, said the politically sensitive plan was sent to Moshe Arens, the defense minister, and other government leaders.

However, a Defense Ministry spokesman Sunday denied that a withdrawal was in the works, saying only that the army constantly considered a variety of contingency plans.

Another report, in the newspaper Ha'aretz, said Mr. Arens had rejected four such withdrawal proposals in the past nine months. Mr. Arens has also denied that a plan was being reviewed.

Sunday's radio report said the latest plan called for Israeli forces

to leave southern Lebanon within about six weeks.

Israeli military sources in Lebanon told Reuters that the plans had the Israeli Army pulling back in four stages. They said Israel would maintain at least 10 positions so that its troops could aid Lebanese forces in the area, if necessary.

Israeli occupation forces have come under almost daily attacks, with mounting casualties.

In Sidon, Lebanese police said Sunday an Israeli soldier was killed and two were wounded when a bomb exploded under their vehicle.

An army spokesman in Tel Aviv, apparently referring to the same incident, said earlier that two soldiers were wounded but did not mention any dead.

Israel invaded Lebanon in June 1982 in an attempt to drive out Palestinian guerrillas and halt rocket attacks on settlements in northern Israel.

The reports about a possible withdrawal, apparently all based on leaks from the military, coincided with growing frustration over the slow pace of negotiations to establish a new government.

The Labor Party and its Likud bloc opposition have failed in efforts to set up a coalition government and were holding a fifth round of negotiations Sunday. The occupation of southern Lebanon and a worsening economy were among the issues to be discussed.

Labor, which captured 44 seats to Likud's 41 in last month's parliamentary elections, had campaigned for a quick withdrawal from Lebanon. Likud argued that more time was needed to plan for security along the northern border.

Former Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said in a television interview that a national government must be formed soon to deal with the withdrawal and the economy.

He said other issues on which Labor and Likud sharply disagree, such as Jewish settlements in occupied Arab territories and the broader issue of Middle East peace, should be set aside for now.

Shimon Peres, the Labor leader nominated by President Chaim Herzog to form a government shortly after the close July 23 elections, has met with most of the 15 parties represented in the 120-seat parliament, the Knesset.

He has several weeks to try to form a coalition. If he is unsuccessful, Mr. Herzog could turn the responsibility over to the Likud bloc.

2 Palestinians Found Dead Security sources in the southern Lebanon have discovered the bodies of two Palestinians, one in a refugee camp near Sidon and the other at a camp outside Tyre. Reuters reported Sunday from Sidon. Both bodies had bullet wounds, the sources said.

No further details were immediately available. Earlier this year, several Palestinians suspected of collaborating with Israel were found killed close to one of the camps.

Beirut Bombings Go On; Clashes Reported in Chuf

United Press International

BEIRUT — Dynamite exploded Sunday outside a movie theater in West Beirut, in the latest of a series of bombings that began last Thursday. There were no casualties.

In the Chuf mountains overlooking Beirut, scattered artillery duels were reported Sunday around the Druze Moslem village of Ajlun and the Christian stronghold of Souk al-Jharh.

Christian radio reported no casualties in the fighting in the Chuf, where the government plans to deploy army units by the end of the week to separate the Druze and Christian factions.

The dynamite attack outside the West Beirut movie theater came after three persons were killed on Thursday in a bomb attack on a West Beirut market. On Friday, several attacks were reported, and no persons were killed in an apparently accidental explosion in a southern suburb of Beirut.

Radio reports said an unidentified man threw the dynamite as he rove past the theater. The blast caused minor damage.

Also Sunday, a rocket-propelled remade crashed into apartment

building housing a Beirut airport security office. It caused no injuries.

764 Detainees Are Listed A list of 764 people being held in custody by the Lebanese authorities appeared Sunday in Beirut newspapers, as part of an attempt to determine the fate of thousands of people who disappeared during nine years of civil war, Reuters reported.

The list was issued by a special committee set up by the cabinet in June to sort out those known to be alive from those still missing and presumed dead.

The list does not include the 100 to 200 people who are being held in custody by militias.

The militias have agreed in principle to release their hostages. But neither the Lebanese government nor the International Committee of the Red Cross has succeeded in mediating an agreement on the practical arrangements.

Relatives of the missing have carried out regular protests demanding that the government take urgent action either to release the hostages or issue death certificates for them if they cannot be found.

Reagan Sees Tax Rise Only As 'a Last Resort'

The Associated Press

SANTA BARBARA, California — President Ronald Reagan said Sunday he would not consider raising personal income taxes and would consider some other form of tax increase only as "a last resort."

A White House spokesman said the statement was being issued because "the president wanted to make clear everyone was clear."

Mr. Reagan said raising taxes was "a first resort" for his Democratic opponent, Walter F. Mondale.

A president of the United States should never say never but a tax increase has always been for me a last resort," Mr. Reagan said. "I will first want to do everything I can to reduce the deficit by keeping our economy growing and reducing wasteful federal spending."

Mr. Reagan also said he agreed with a statement by Vice President

George Bush last week that he should keep his options open about increasing taxes other than personal income taxes.

Meanwhile, Donald T. Regan, the U.S. treasury secretary, said on television that the administration was studying a simplification of the tax code as one way of cutting the federal deficit.

Asked if such a change could result in higher taxes for some people, Mr. Regan said: "That's entirely possible that someone would pay more while others would pay less."

The president's statement was issued in an attempt to clarify responses by Mr. Reagan and other administration officials to Mr. Mondale's allegation that the president has "a secret plan" to raise taxes.

Mr. Mondale has said he would have to raise taxes to slash the federal deficit.

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Germans in a Romance

All that backstage commotion in central Europe is now erupting into a once unimaginable spat between Soviet and German Communists. The East Germans, having dutifully sacrificed a pot of gold medals at Los Angeles, refuse to humor the Russians again by also passing up gold medals from West Germany. And, despite fierce Soviet pressure, Erich Honecker is holding to his plan to be the first East German leader to visit Bonn, next month.

Gold may be the least of it. There is a larger flirtation between the Germans, even though both know that remarriage is impossible. Contrary to most calculations in Washington and Moscow, the Germans are straining to bridge the gap that history has dug between them.

Honecker's thunderous quest for *Lebensraum* (more living space) is what brought Germany to ruin and left it, and Europe, divided into Communist and democratic zones. Most non-Germans have since figured that these divisions are permanent and stable. But Germans, East and West, now talk passionately about *Spießraum* — more room for maneuver between the powers who divided their country.

West Germany, having paid its NATO dues by admitting new U.S. missiles, is scurrying to lavish credits on East Germany and form new links that could survive if not dispel the Soviet-U.S. storms overhead. This West German yearning for an Ostpolitik aimed at détente is hardly new; it was invented by Willy Brandt's Social Democrats, some of whom would now pursue it clear out of NATO. What is new is the enthusiasm for Ostpolitik among West Germany's pro-NATO conservatives. They are discovering national emotions even deeper than a desire for profitable East-West trade.

Still more startling is the reciprocal enthusiasm of East German Communists. After warning of an "ice age" if the NATO missiles were planted on their frontier, they have been most

unlabeled. Indeed, they have muttered objections to the Soviet missiles on their soil and are welcoming détente even as Soviet propaganda paints West Germany as daily more satanic.

Mr. Honecker has packed carefully for the trip West. He has a new \$300-million credit from West German banks that the Russians call dangerous honey. He has promised to let thousands of East Germans follow the 30,000 who have been allowed to move West this year. He is letting more West Germans visit relatives in the East. He has permitted cables to bring in clear reception of West German television for the East German regions that felt left out of the nightly broadcast reunion.

All in all, East German officials are unmistakably proud of Moscow's denunciations of their "independence." And if Mr. Honecker makes his defiant trip to Bonn, he will gain stature also in Hungary and Romania, which have been cheering him on.

West Germany, meanwhile, is unshaken of the red carpet it has prepared for him. Chancellor Helmut Kohl has been reading up on his guest's youth in the Saar region and claims to be impressed by the nationalism that modernized Communism even then. Franz Josef Strauss, Bavaria's erstwhile cold warrior, has bestowed his blessing after a tour of the East with a case full of credit offers.

It is easy to make too much of all this, but dangerous to make too little. The Germans hunger to feel united even if they must live apart. By purging the dream, or nightmare, of "reunification," they think they have found the way to maneuver around the superpowers. These stirrings could be seen as the final steps of accommodation to a bitter defeat. More likely, they are the first faint steps toward the unknown by people who think it is their fathers, not they, who lost World War II.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Yes, the Nuclear Arms Race Is Everybody's Business

By John Marks and David Landau

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union and the United States do not see eye to eye on questions of nuclear disarmament, but they tend to agree on one thing: The issue involves their national security and nobody else's. However, six prominent leaders of countries that do not possess these weapons have staked out the claim of nonnuclear nations for a say in arms control.

"The people we represent are no less threatened by nuclear war than the citizens of the nuclear weapons states," they said in a statement that received little attention when it was issued in May. "It is primarily the responsibility of the nuclear weapons states to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, but this problem is too important to be left to those states alone."

The six leaders — Argentina's Raúl Alfonsín, Greece's Andreas Papandreu, India's Indira Gandhi, Mexico's Miguel de la Madrid, Sweden's Olof Palme and Tanzania's Julius Nyerere — made an extraordinary appeal for superpower action to break the nuclear deadlock. Their statement called for a halt to all testing, production and employment of nuclear arms "as a necessary first step."

Representing five continents, the politically diverse signatories are much more than simple petitioners, since they carry a large weight of opinion and responsibility with them. The initiative was originated by Parliamentarians for World Order, whose members are some 600 legislators in 33 countries.

The leaders contend that the superpowers are not dealing with security questions in ways that make the rest of the world feel safe. The superpowers may not be listening, but initiatives from nonnuclear states testify to the fear and frustration that is felt so widely.

The clear message is that the nuclear crisis is global and demands global resolution. It does not call for unilateral disarmament or capitulation. It does present the superpowers with the imperative to move beyond narrow nationalism and cooperate with smaller countries in building a common security system.

The six-nation appeal could be an important advance in human history if it somehow

persuades the nuclear powers to end their paralysis in negotiations. Given the fact that the superpowers do not usually welcome advice from smaller countries on how to handle their affairs, the responses in Washington and Moscow were not unresponsive.

The State Department said it "respects the sincerity of purpose and commitment to peace" of the six leaders. The Soviet agency Tass said Moscow is "prepared to cooperate in this matter with all who want to promote a genuine reduction of tensions."

Why should third parties not put forward specific initiatives, as well as general statements of concern? The control of nuclear weapons is hardly the exclusive concern of the United States and the Soviet Union. It is plainly a matter of common security rather than anyone's national security alone.

This is so obvious that it is all too often forgotten. The unfortunate reality of the nuclear age is that the modern nation-state can no longer guarantee security. No nation can defend itself against destruction. The button that determines whether its people live or die is located in some other country.

As things now stand, each superpower tends to place responsibility for the nuclear impasse on the other. The nonnuclear nations have a different perspective. They have as much to lose from a nuclear war as the superpowers. Even if their territories were not destroyed by direct hits (as would almost certainly happen in Central Europe), a nuclear war would probably make the entire planet uninhabitable. At the very least, the economies of all countries would shrivel after the destruction of the industrial world; political systems

as we know them would be likely to dissolve. Although the nonnuclear countries have failed to solve many of their own problems, they are not mired in static positions and ideologies where the arms race is concerned. Most important, they do not have domestic constituencies with powerful vested interests in maintaining the nuclear status at its present precarious level. They are open to new possibilities and creative approaches in a way that the superpowers are not.

Last fall, then Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau of Canada sought to get beyond the stalemate by proposing, among other things, that the nuclear states come together at a summit and talk with each other in the framework of "10 points of common ground." The points include recognition that nuclear war is unwinnable, unacceptable and preventable, and that the nuclear powers must acknowledge the legitimate security interests of each.

This last acknowledgment is often missing at high levels of the U.S. government — and, presumably, in similar Soviet circles. At a recent private meeting at a Washington institute, a senior U.S. arms control official was asked if the Soviets felt that their security was threatened by America. He answered that Soviet concerns about an alleged U.S. threat had no validity beyond propaganda.

All of Mr. Trudeau's 10 points are rooted in common sense. They recognize that in the nuclear era everyone is in the same boat. Unfortunately, arguments over SS-20s and Pershing missiles tend to get bogged down in technical details and simply ignore the threat that ordinarily people can relate to.

The nuclear giants are generally condescending toward small-power meddling. But genuine acceptance of principles such as Mr. Trudeau's could create the climate in which fruitful negotiations could begin.

John Marks is executive director of Search for Common Ground, a Washington organization. David Landau is author of "Kissinger: The Uses of Power." They contributed this comment to The Washington Post.



What Is Obote Hiding?

Five years after its liberation from the brutality of Idi Amin, Uganda is again a killing ground. In recent months more than 100,000 people have been massacred or starved, according to reports that the U.S. State Department finds credible. Other diplomats assert that many Ugandans have died in camps served by international relief agencies, whose activities Uganda suspended last March. But no villainous tyrant is to blame. The blame falls on a feeble government unable to control its army and unwilling to ask for the outside help it so plainly needs.

Rather than admit failure to contain tribal-based rebellion, President Milton Obote wants the world to believe nothing is amiss. But the reports alone caused him angrily to suspend the training of four of his officers in the United States and to cancel a visit by a U.S. military attaché. What is Mr. Obote hiding?

It is hard to understand the proposal by Elliott Abrams, the State Department's assistant secretary for human rights. He urges Congress to change the law that prevents using foreign aid funds to train security police. But would such a program help in Uganda, where the army is responsible for abuses that Mr. Abrams credibly denounces as "horrendous"? And isn't the lack of U.S. complicity that enables him to speak out against the butchery?

In any case, Mr. Obote shows little inclination to seek foreign help to curb his troops. On becoming the first president of independent Uganda in 1962, he quarreled with the country's four tribal kingdoms, alienating the most important of them, the Baganda. He and a fellow socialist, Tanzania's Julius Nyerere, feuded with Kenya, thus nullifying the promise of an East African economic community. That paved the way for Idi Amin's coup in 1971, unleashing a slaughter that took perhaps 300,000 lives in a population of 12 million.

Marshal Amin was chased from power in 1979 after he rashly provoked a Tanzanian invasion. A disputed election in 1980 made Mr. Obote president once again, still unreconciled with the Baganda and barely able to control the army. The anguishing result is a mess that other sovereign states may deplore but are impotent to ameliorate without actions that would infringe on Uganda's sovereignty — unless Mr. Obote asks for help.

If the extent of the calamity has been exaggerated, let Mr. Obote permit foreign observers to see for themselves. Absent that, the decent course for the human community, beginning with Uganda's immediate neighbors, is to condemn this covering behind a national flag to conceal a new outbreak of barbarism.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Rights in Turkey: A Government on the Right Track

By Elliott Abrams

The writer is U.S. assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs.

WASHINGTON — In my function, I constantly encounter representatives of human rights groups whose feelings about human rights abuses in the world are manifest and at times moving. Too often, however, the depth of their analysis does not match the depth of their emotion — and the consequences can be harmful to human rights.

On a trip to Turkey last month I saw a typical outcome of human rights activists' inability to combine the heat of moral passion with the light of intellectual insight: Not only Turkish generals and politicians but also many journalists and intellectuals have little sympathy for those Western human rights groups that claim to speak for them.

The unique historical, social and geopolitical conditions of a particular country are often simply ignored.

The most difficult problem — what will be effective in a particular case — is rarely addressed.

In many cases, as in Turkey, this intellectual failure is matched by political failure. Not only have many human rights groups been unable to fashion policy recommendations that offer a prayer of being effective, but the people they claim to champion frequently resent the activists' shrill and uninformed criticism.

Understanding modern Turkey requires an appreciation of the historical achievement of Kemal Ataturk, who in 1923 created the Turkish Republic and laid down its philosophical foundation: secular civilian rule, an independent judiciary and parliamentary government. Turkey is the only country with an Islamic culture that can truly be called a democracy, and its success or failure at democracy has enormous ramifications for democratic prospects throughout Southwest Asia and the Middle East.

A loyal member of NATO, Turkey has had rough going. Bordered by Bulgaria, the Soviet Union, Iraq, Iran and Syria, it has been subverted almost constantly by those who seek to exploit every weakness. Instability and anarchy have three times caused the military — the traditional guardians of Ataturk's principles — to move in to restore order.

The last time was in September 1980, and there is no question but

that there was a broad public consensus for the takeover.

In the late 1970s and early '80s, the civilian government was paralyzed, inflation raged at 400 percent and virtually every institution in the country was sharply polarized into rightist and leftist factions. Political killings averaged more than 20 per day. Terrorists, often with foreign complicity, were smuggling in tons of arms and explosives. The universities became battlegrounds, with leftist students calling in leftist factions of the police to attack rightist students, and rightist students responding in kind. Only those who wished to see Turkey further destabilized objected to the military takeover.

The military's pledge to restore order and return to democracy is being kept. A new constitution was adopted by national referendum in 1982, national and local elections have been held and journalists and generally alike expect that martial law will gradually be lifted in all provinces.

But to listen to many of Turkey's human rights critics in the West, especially in Europe, you would think none of them had ever consulted a

ed the current restrictions but said they had been steadily reduced in the past few years. The journalists said they were confident that the restrictions would be eliminated.

As for prison conditions, these have not changed for years, and one is entitled to wonder why the great clamor about them is so recent. In any event, beating the Turks will not improve conditions: One high Turkish official, when asked about the prison situation, responded, "Have you seen our hospitals?" His point was that Turkey is a developing country with a per capita income one-third that of Portugal or Greece.

The most egregious human rights violation in Turkey is the existence of torture. Again, this abhorrent practice was not unknown under prior Turkish governments, and one may wonder why so many human rights activists choose to make it an issue only after the military takeover of 1980. Their silence then and vociferous criticism now persuades many Turks that they are concerned less with eliminating torture than with making a political point.

Unlike its predecessors, this Turkish government has acknowledged the existence of torture; dozens of officials have been convicted. A warrant was sentenced to death for par-

Abrams on Turkey: His Outrage Is Selective

By Colman McCarthy

WASHINGTON — In recent weeks Elliott Abrams has been a model of selective outrage. On June 27 he appeared before a congressional subcommittee to speak of human rights in Cuba. "Conditions in Cuban political prisons are barbaric," he said, "and include the use of torture." Two weeks later, on July 11, Mr. Abrams was in the American ambassador's residence in Ankara — in a country whose government, by its own figures, held 12,000 political prisoners in June 1982.

In June 1983, Amnesty International had stated that "the Turkish government has permitted widespread and systematic torture of its citizens throughout the 1980s." But in Ankara Mr. Abrams praised the government for "extraordinary progress" since 1980 in "replacing chaos with democratic development." His speech mentioned no specific cases, as did his Cuba testimony. What criticisms he had were vague.

If those kisses on the cheek were not loving enough to the torturers in Turkey, Mr. Abrams had another:

"Candor compels us to state that some who criticize Turkey's human rights situation have no interest in human rights in Turkey or anywhere else. They simply use this issue as a weapon with which to attack a vital member of the Western alliance."

During an interview in his office the other day, Mr. Abrams dismissed Amnesty's assertions about the Turkish government's widespread and systematic torture. That is "a misleading phrase," he charged. Amnesty is engaging in "false history." There was torture before 1980, he said, and a large amount of civil turmoil.

He was reminded that Amnesty, unlike himself, is not new to the human rights scene and in fact has been consistently pressuring Turkish regimes for two decades. It criticizes torture regardless of ideology, which is how it has won respect.

Mr. Abrams does not hesitate to speak forcefully against the Cuban government, but he thinks the deli-

cate approach with a government like Turkey's is more effective. He offers no proof of his effectiveness. It is on the level of a personal lunch that if you get too pushy or noisy — the way, he says, his predecessor, Patricia Derian, was — you may only offend the torturers, not change them.

Jacobo Timerman, tortured by the Argentine junta, spoke to this effect. Cry out loudly, he insisted. "Sometimes the politicians and the conservatives in the United States, they want to present a case saying that if we are outspoken we are not going to influence the generals in Argentina. That is not the point. The point is that you're going to scare them, you are going to save lives."

In certain parts of the diplomatic circuit, Mr. Abrams is well liked. A country like Turkey can have 12,000 political prisoners — a conservative count — and be hailed for "extraordinary progress." Other torturers, not only Turkey's generals, must now be asking themselves: If we can get praise like that, why release anyone?

Washington Post Writers Group.

"We would do well to consider helping the Turks raise the level of education and professional training of their police forces."

map to learn Turkey's location, opened a history book to learn of its past or read a newspaper during the crisis years of the late 1970s.

These groups raised no clamor when terrorists roamed the streets threatening every Turk's human rights. With the notable exception of Amnesty International, none said much about torture during the "progressive" reign of Prime Minister Bülent Ecevit. Most of the loud and public Western criticism of Turkey has taken place only since 1980.

Helinski Watch, for example, predicted that the election of November 1983 would be a farce, claiming that the Motherland Party, which is hard by the favorite of the generals, would be forced into a coalition with one of the military's favored parties. When the Motherland Party won an overwhelming victory, Helinski Watch then claimed, with bizarre logic, that the results demonstrated the Turkish people's lack of confidence in the return to parliamentary democracy.

Let there be no doubt: Turkey is a country with serious human rights problems. Martial law regulations limit freedom of the press, free speech and trade union activity. Conditions in Turkish prisons are often utterly unacceptable by Western standards. Torture occurs with apparent regularity. These problems are not in dispute. The real issue is what causes such human rights violations and what will cure them.

Regarding martial law, Turkish journalists with whom I spoke resent-

participating in the torture of a prisoner. Last month a prison doctor and an army captain and sergeant were sentenced to 25 to 32 years by a criminal court in a torture case. It appeared to me during my visit that the military has made a firm decision to eliminate torture by military personnel and to stop it in military prisons.

The more serious problem is the police. Police forces are decentralized, very poorly trained and lacking in discipline. We would do well to consider helping the Turks raise the level of education and professional training of their police forces.

Unfortunately, the United States is precluded from helping in this effort by Vietnam-era legislation that prevents us from training foreign police forces. This section of the Foreign Assistance Act, hailed as a great human rights advance, bars a sensible and active approach to the elimination of human rights abuses by police. The Turks need help in this more than they need lectures.

It is time at a crossroads. Whether it remains an integral part of the West, committed to democracy and strategically allied with those nations that seek to defend freedom depends not only on Turks but also on the West. Turkey is not Sweden, nor should we expect it to be. The clamor of ill-informed and self-righteous critics does not help but hinders in the building of the modern, Western-oriented Turkey in which human rights will be fully guaranteed.

The New York Times.

Good Times on Credit

Some interest rates have been declining a bit in the United States in recent weeks. The trend continued through last week, which was interesting because the Treasury was selling very large quantities of securities to finance the federal debt. Simultaneously, the dollar, which has been very high on the foreign exchange markets all year, went higher than ever. Early in the week it set a couple of records — against the French franc, for one example. That did not draw much notice. Americans do not seem to be in the habit of following the exchange rates. It is a subject left to the specialists.

But there is a connection between these two events, the interest rates that came down a little and the dollar that went up, and that connection is likely to exert a powerful influence over the American economy in the next year or two. An enormous flow of foreign money is now coming into the United States. The overseas investors putting their money into U.S. Treasury bonds bid up the price of the dollar against their own currencies and then bid down the interest rate on the bond by competing with other buyers for it. That is why domestic interest rates and foreign exchange rates are currently linked.

That is to Americans' advantage. But the key point is that this process is reversible.

At some point, and no one can say when, this inflow of foreign money will stop or even turn around. The first sign of it will be a fall in the dollar exchange rate. Then interest rates will rise, followed by the inflation rate.

But there will also be deeper consequences, as Stephen Marris of the Institute for International Economics pointed out the other day. The inflow of foreign money over the past two years has enabled American investment, and American standards of living, to rise faster than the country's output. Conversely, when the inflow stops, there will be a painful period in which investment and standards of living will rise less than the country's output.

Beyond that, there will be an effect on the structure of the economy. The high dollar is now skewing it toward service industries, and a falling dollar will push it back toward manufacturing — with a great waste of physical and human capital in the process.

Practical people usually dismiss the workings of the exchange markets as obscure and irrelevant. They may be obscure, but irrelevant they are not. The United States is currently living well on money borrowed from other countries, and that happy state of affairs is unlikely to continue forever.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Republicans Used to Like Civil Rights

By John Buchanan

WASHINGTON — President Reagan kicked off his reelection campaign with a declaration that the Democrats are "going so far left, they've left America." I am concerned that the Republican Party is moving so far toward the right that it is abandoning its own best traditions.

Traditionally the party has stood for civil rights for minority members, equal rights for women and constitutional liberties for all Americans. Above all the Republican has opposed government encroachment on individual rights.

The Republican tradition was defined by Abraham Lincoln in the struggle to preserve the Union and abolish slavery. It was refined by both the right and the left wings — by conservatives such as William Howard Taft, Robert Taft and Barry Goldwater and liberals such as Theodore Roosevelt, Wendell Willkie and Nelson Rockefeller.

In the past the debate between liberal and conservative Republicans concentrated on the role of government in providing social services. Neither liberals nor conservatives challenged the party's historic commitment to constitutional liberties for all and equal opportunities for blacks and women. Now the New Right has challenged these traditions — and claimed a divine mandate for doing so.

There is no stronger testimony to the abandonment of traditional Republican Party values than the possibility that Republicans will be swept out of office this year on a tidal wave of women's votes, including the votes of business and professional women. Let us for-

get, the Republican Party supported extending the right to vote to women. Passage of the 19th Amendment, which gave women the right to vote, ushered in the Republican era of the 1920s.

Republicans once led the way on the Equal Rights Amendment but have now fallen by the wayside. The 1980 platform was the first in 40 years not to support it. If the party wants to close the "gender gap," it should put ERA back in the platform instead of puzzling over how to put down Geraldine Ferraro.

The party of Abraham Lincoln is also in danger of forgetting its roots on the issue of civil rights. The civil rights legislation of the 1950s and 1960s was overwhelmingly supported by congressional Republicans and enacted into law over the filibusters of Southern Democrats.

I can still recall the eloquent defense of civil rights legislation by two Republicans from Lincoln's state, Everett Dirksen and John Anderson. Yet now those Republicans attempting to provide leadership on such issues as voting rights and tax exemptions for segregated private schools are condemned and even invited out of the party by Terry Dolan, the radical right-wing leader of the National Conservative Political Action Committee.

How far the party has strayed from its traditions is revealed in its unseemly embrace of the ultra-fundamentalist right wing, including the Moral Majority, Christian Voice and the recently organized American Coalition for Traditional

Values, whose leaders were honored recently by the White House. Much as these organizations love to talk about "traditional values," they threaten Americans' fundamental constitutional liberties, especially First Amendment guarantees of religious freedom and separation of church and state.

Apparently preferring theocracy to democracy, Tim LaHaye, chairman of the American Coalition for Traditional Values, has said: "The problem with America is... we do not have enough of God's ministers running our country."

The fundamentalist right declares that its positions on a host of political, social, economic and foreign policy issues are the only views that are "pro-Christian." According to these evangelist-turned-politicians, good Christians must support increased military spending and oppose the Equal Rights Amendment, the National Science Foundation and the Department of Education. If you disagree, you are "anti-God" and "anti-family."

This moral McCarthyism threatens to suffocate free debate over the future of Republicanism. That is why it is so important for mainstream Republicans — liberals and conservatives alike — to speak up. Otherwise the party of Abraham Lincoln may be hijacked by Tim LaHaye and Terry Dolan.

The writer is chairman of People for the American Way, an organization that focuses on individual freedoms. He was a Republican Representative from Alabama from 1965 to 1981. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Letters to the Editor

In Praise of Israel

Regarding the opinion excerpt comment "A Referendum Against Compromise" (Aug. 2) by John Bullock:

To say that Rabbi Meir Kahane "typifies a new Israeli expansionist trend" is vastly misleading. Ninety-nine percent of the voters in Israel's recent elections rejected Rabbi Kahane's Kach party. The fact that 1 percent of the vote entitles a man like Rabbi Kahane to a Knesset seat is no more than a hiccup in what is otherwise an equitable if impractical system of determining voter consensus.

Contrary to the writer's conclusion, Israel still has a great deal in common with the Israel of 36 years ago. It continues to survive in hostile conditions that would have broken

nations with lesser social ideals. If the political and economic climate periodically requires a re-examination of Israel's dedication to those founding ideals, it is not for the world to sneer if the results are indecisive.

JEREMY M. DAVIS
The Hague.

Fair Play in Guatemala

The July 31 editorial "Glimmerings in Guatemala" states mistakenly that the Guatemalan elections of July 1 were revised in order to give to the rightist coalition the largest blocks of seats in the constituent assembly.

The mechanisms contained in the electoral law enacted for this election are complex and did achieve the purpose (Continued on Page 5)

FROM OUR AUG. 13 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Aeroplanes for the U.S. Navy?
WASHINGTON — Rear-Admiral Cowles, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, has recommended to the Secretary of the Navy that the Department purchase two Wright aeroplanes to be used on battleships. Naval officers consider them valuable for use in range-finding and fire control. Admiral Cowles believes that it is high time that the Navy Department should embark in aeronautics. His idea is that the Wright brothers be asked to supply aeroplanes and demonstrate their practicability aboard ship before any payments are made. The probable cost is \$7,000 each. Aeronautical students are disappointed because the Secretary of War is sending no aviators to the Rheims (France) races or the Hamburg Aeronautical Conference on account of economy.

1934: Deep-Sea Dive Is Recounted
HAMILTON, Bermuda — The greatest ocean depth to which man has ever penetrated was achieved off Nonesuch Island [on Aug. 12] by Dr. William Beebe, undersea explorer, and his assistant, Otis Barton. The two scientists, in a specially-constructed steel diving bell, were lowered through the dark, unknown depths a distance of 2,510 feet to witness weird and fantastic sights. Fish six feet long and never seen by mankind were viewed. The fish dashed continually against the fused quartz windows of the bathysphere, dazzled by its searchlights, and seemed to be hurling themselves against an imaginary foe or running blindly into unaccounted man-made daylight. They burst into pyrotechnic displays as they hit the illuminated windows, the explorers reported.

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Mugabe: A Paradox in a Divided Land

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

HARARE, Zimbabwe — Before the elections in 1980 that brought Robert Mugabe to power, there were many who predicted that civil war would erupt in this divided land, a contest for the spoils of freedom.

Throughout the years of guerrilla campaigns that finally ended white minority rule in the country once called Rhodesia, there were two rebel armies in the field, divided from each other by tribe.

One fought under Mr. Mugabe's banner; the other was loyal to his archrival, Joshua Nkomo. Both were committed to an independent Zimbabwe under their own leaders.

Four years later, Mr. Mugabe boasts that the war was won as inevitable has not taken place.

And, as he took the podium here Wednesday to open the first full congress his party has held in two decades, it was evident that for the moment Mr. Mugabe has emerged



Robert Mugabe

victorious over his political opponents.

He came out of the party congress as the leader of a newly formed Politburo, head of a non-elected body with supreme executive powers over party and government, despite the fact that, constitutionally, his country pro-

fesses to be one of Africa's few Western-style democracies.

Mr. Nkomo is barred from public office, his party shattered and his followers cowed by waves of often brutal military action, ordered by Mr. Mugabe, in Mr. Nkomo's tribal fiefdom of Matabeleland.

The white minority that called Mr. Mugabe "a bloodthirsty Marxist puppet" is divided, many of its legislators co-opted into the system in a way similar to that once used by the whites to divide and rule the black majority.

Mr. Mugabe seems also to have won the upper hand in the feuds within his political party, the Zimbabwe African National Union.

Yet despite his successes, Mr. Mugabe remains a paradox. He professes Marxism-Leninism to his black constituency, but does not practice it in a way that would upset the white businessmen and farmers who underpin the relatively sophisticated, capitalist-style economy.

He is an avowed socialist and revolutionary sandwiched by geography and history into an intimacy with his neighbor, white-ruled South Africa; an intellectual embroiled in the politics of power; a man who rules in the name of a people divided by tribe; and an advocate of one-party rule bound by a constitution to multiparty democracy.

He is committed to a policy of national reconciliation with his enemies, a policy he enacted once with generosity, yet the divisions between him and them seem deeper than ever.

Robert Gabriel Mugabe was born on Feb. 21, 1924, the son of a carpenter in the village of Kruksa, north of Harare. His Jesuit teachers recall him as earnest and attentive.

His quest for knowledge took him to South Africa and to Fort Hare Academy, then a breeding ground of black nationalism, where he decided to become a politician.

After teaching in several countries, he returned home in 1960 to enter politics as an aide to Mr. Nkomo.

But he broke with him three years later, joining others from the majority Shona group who felt Mr. Nkomo to be too ready for negotiation instead of confrontation with the white authorities.

A year later, along with many others, including Mr. Nkomo, Mr. Mugabe was detained.

After his release in December 1974, Mr. Mugabe, elected to the leadership of his party by his colleagues in prison, campaigned to secure a hold on the divided grouping. He put down at least two major challenges during exile in Mozambique when he presided over a growing guerrilla army fighting white minority rule.

After peace talks in London, Mr. Mugabe won 57 of the 100 parliamentary seats in elections in early 1980. The victory enabled him to mount a relentless drive against his foes, principally the white leader, Ian Smith, and Mr. Nkomo, leader of the Ndebele minority.

Some Westerners count his alienation of the Ndebele-speaking people as the gravest blunder of his prime ministership. But others have seen it as inevitable in a continent where power is rarely shared.

"There is the old saying that there are no second prizes in African politics," a Western diplomat said. "Mugabe won the first prize, and that initial victory provides the mandate for him to hold onto it."

Often, in the early days of his leadership of his party, it was said that Mr. Mugabe was not so much the leader as the victim of factional pressures and radical demands for a hard line. These days the interpretation is different.

"He has gone out front as the leading radical," the diplomat said. "It looks like he plans to stay there."

China and Cuba To Improve Ties

BUENOS AIRES — China and Cuba have agreed to improve trade, cultural and technological relations despite differences on international matters, according to the Chinese foreign minister, Wu Xueqian.

Mr. Wu, speaking at the end of a four-day visit to Argentina, said Saturday that the agreement with Cuba, a close Soviet ally, resulted from a visit to Havana this month by the assistant foreign minister, Zhu Qizhen.

Despite several ideological quarrels, Cuba and China have maintained close economic links. Trade between the two countries amounted to \$400 million last year. Mr. Wu said China had adjusted its foreign policy in recent years, allowing it to improve relations with Eastern Europe and achieve "a great development" of commercial and economic exchanges with the Soviet Union.

15 Sentenced to Death By Afghanistan Court

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — A revolutionary court in Afghanistan has sentenced 15 persons to death and imprisoned 21 for anti-government activity, according to a radio broadcast from Kabul.

The broadcast said the death sentences were imposed for murders, looting and attacks on security forces.

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The Soviet cosmonaut, Svetlana Savitskaya, on July 25 was the first woman to walk in space.

Woman Cosmonaut Doesn't Want Special Treatment

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — When Svetlana Savitskaya crawled out of the hatch of a Soviet space station July 25 to become the first woman to walk in space, she said last week that her commander "gallantly" floated aside to give her his place. That gesture to her womanhood seemed to be one of the few 36-year-old test pilot was willing to accept.

At a news conference Friday and in a series of talks with reporters since her return, Miss Savitskaya, a veteran test pilot,

made it clear that she believed women should receive no special treatment in space. She appeared slightly irritated by frequent references by male cosmonauts to the pleasant atmosphere a woman brings to a space station.

"We do not go into space to improve the mood of the crew," she said. "Women go into space because they measure up to the job."

"Women are actually better at some space tasks than men. They are better at dealing with precision tasks. They are more meticu-

lous. They are more flexible at switching from one task to another. Men of course are better where heavy exertion is required."

The other astronauts at the news conference, while praising Miss Savitskaya's work, seemed to mirror a society where male and female roles are still clearly defined.

"With a woman beside you, you work better, more efficiently," said Vladimir Dzhanibekov, the cosmonaut who floated into space with Miss Savitskaya. "It is

pleasant to work with them and socialize with them."

Miss Savitskaya's superior, Aleksei Leonov, a former astronaut who heads the space training program, worried about the effect of "space travel on the female organism," but said that women could excel in space in the same types of activities at which they excel on earth. "Women can do fine, delicate work, using their patience and the abilities of their nerve endings," he said. "Clearly, a woman is better as a medical worker, as a cook."

Zimbabwe Politburo Named to Lead Country to One-Party, Marxist Rule

Reuters

HARARE, Zimbabwe — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has named a politburo for his political party, the Zimbabwe African National Union, and charged it with the task of leading the country toward a one-party state.

The committee membership, which was announced at the final session of the first ZANU congress since independence in 1980, consisted entirely of political moderates.

The congress, which opened Wednesday, approved plans to create a socialist, one-party state and charged the politburo with supervising all government ministries in accordance with party policy.

The congress adopted a new constitution Friday and a separate resolution that said one-party rule should be introduced only "in the fullness of time and in accordance with the law and the constitution."

Mr. Mugabe and the deputy prime minister, Simon Muzenda, were elected to the politburo. They named the remaining 13 members. Mr. Mugabe will head the board and Mr. Muzenda will be vice president.

Eleven members of the present cabinet were named but the justice minister, Eddison Zvobgo, who is widely seen as Mr. Mugabe's most serious rival, was excluded.

The third-ranking post, party administrative secretary, went to a veteran Mugabe ally, Maurice Nyagumbo, 59, minister of state in charge of political affairs.

Four members hold top military or defense posts: Rex Nkhomo, the army commander; Emmerson Mnangagwa, security minister; Ernest Kadungure, minister of state for defense; and Josiah Tungamirai, air force deputy commander.

The congress also adopted a strict code of conduct.

Mugabe's Role Consolidated
Alan Cowell of The New York Times Service reported earlier from Harare:

The party's decisions have consolidated Mr. Mugabe's hold on power, Western diplomats said in Harare, while giving him a free hand to seek a consensus among those opposed to one-party rule before abandoning the present system.

Parliament is now composed of various groups, including Mr. Mugabe's ZANU, which holds 57 of the 100 seats; Joshua Nkomo's opposition Zimbabwe African People's Union, which controls 20 seats; and white legislators, who are guaranteed 20 seats.

The formula on the timing of

one-party rule seemed to represent a setback for the so-called radicals who wanted the immediate abandonment of the current constitution.

However, Western diplomats said, Mr. Mugabe will at some stage be forced to reconcile the aspirations of those seeking one-party rule and the opponents of a system that is widespread in Africa. Only a handful of the continent's nations, including Botswana, Uganda and Senegal, maintain multiparty political rule.

The decisions of the party congress reflected some of the complexities of Mr. Mugabe's situation. He is a socialist who inherited a relatively sophisticated capitalist economy from the white minority that held power until the country gained official independence from Britain in 1980.

While pursuing what he calls Marxist aims, he also wants to retain the benefits accruing from an economy still dominated by whites.

U.S. Congress Urged to End Arms Impasse

By Paul Houston
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia, one of the Senate's most influential voices on military affairs, has warned that failure to resolve a deadlock on a military authorization bill would be "extremely disruptive" to major weapons programs, including President Ronald Reagan's proposed anti-missile system in space, the Trident-2 submarine and the B-1B bomber.

Hours after Mr. Nunn's speech Friday, Senator Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, the leader of the Senate's Republican majority, announced that a meeting of Senate and House leaders would be convened next month to try to break the deadlock.

The military authorization bill normally provides approval of weapons programs that are then financed by a military appropriations bill.

In a speech before Congress recessed until September, Mr. Nunn, the ranking Democrat on the Senate Armed Services Committee, said that failure to agree on the authorization bill would delay "very significant improvements" in the weapons procurement system. It could prevent start-ups in programs such as the DDG-51 guided missile destroyer, a navy attack submarine and an army light helicopter, he said.

In addition, Mr. Nunn said, if a military authorization bill is not adopted, Congress probably would be forced to pass a stopgap funding measure that could increase military spending by "substantially less" than 5 percent after inflation in the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1.

Mr. Reagan has insisted on a 6.9-percent increase in spending for weapons programs such as the space-based missile defense system, the Trident and the B-1B.

House and Senate conferees have agreed to an overall authorization of \$297 billion but remain stalled on differences over individual weapons systems.

On the MX question, the Republican-controlled Senate voted to authorize 21 missiles — 19 fewer than Mr. Reagan had requested. The Democratic-controlled House authorized only 15 missiles and called for postponing production until Congress gave further approval after next April 1.

LETTERS

(Continued From Page 4)

adolescent result that the right-wing coalition with the much smaller number of votes has the largest number of seats if taken as one sole party. But this law had been accepted by all the political parties.

At the request of the parties themselves it contained a two-list system, one for district candidates and another for national or at-large candidates. The districts are essentially based on the historical division of Guatemala in departments, all of which, notwithstanding their population, elect at least two members to the assembly. The traditionalist rightist party, the National Liberation Movement, has its power base in the less-populated districts of eastern Guatemala, and this is what gave its two-party coalition the edge in number of seats.

All the parties have accepted the distribution made by the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, as its honesty has been acknowledged and these elections unquestionably have been the most honest in recent history.

The vote shows a sweeping majority for the center — a desire for a return to democratic procedures and to the rule of law.

JORGE SKINNER-KLEE, Former Foreign Minister, Guatemala City.

Reagan on Rug-Pulling

The lead paragraph in an agency report published by you on July 7 stated that President Reagan "again pledged that [Social Security]

benefits would not be cut for those already receiving them." What he said, as given later in the story, was that his administration "will not pull the rug from under" people currently receiving the benefits. It was an evasive phrase — since a reduction, say, of 10 or 20 percent in benefits would not be regarded as pulling out the rug.

MICHAEL HORTON, Brussels.

Not Another Warlord

Regarding "Syria, Stopping Lebanese Clashes, Demonstrates Its Muscle" (July 24) by Loren Jenkins:

The report includes misleading references to the National Syrian Social Party, whose position in the Koura district of northern Lebanon was recently attacked by ex-President Suleiman Franjeh's militiamen. Inaan Raad, president of the NSSP, is not just another "warlord" to be lumped with Lebanon's feudalistic chieftains. He heads a party with deep historical and ideological roots and whose "territory" is not confined by any geographical, ethnic or confessional divides.

Incidentally, Mr. Raad is not Greek Orthodox but Greek Catholic; it is irrelevant in any case, his party being well known for its secularism. A new party president was elected recently and will take over soon from Mr. Raad. He is Issam Mahariq, who happens — again, incidentally — to be a Moslem.

MAHMOUD SHIHADDEH, Wiltshire, England.

Buthelesi Shows Southern Africa the Way

I am writing to object to the June 29 report "Zulu Pledge Own Path to Fighting Apartheid." The whole of the civilized world is deeply concerned about South Africa and those of us who know anything about it have been watching Chief Gatsha Buthelesi's career with interest. Of the black leaders who have emerged in that country, he holds out the most hope for us all for a peaceful and just solution to problems there. He seeks nonviolent changes and a society in which there will be equality of opportunity for all. He has an immense following in black South Africa and its political constituency includes people of all races.

Chief Buthelesi is a black leader in his own right. As President of Inkatha, he has been elected to office by the largest black political movement that the history of South Africa has ever seen.

Congress Mission in Exile for violence. We reject it not because we sit in judgment but because Chief Buthelesi is right when he argues that the majority of black South Africans reject the employment of violence for political purposes.

The whole of southern Africa will yet demonstrate the futility of politics based on violence and will show the relevance of Chief Buthelesi to bringing a radical change. It is about time Europe and North America began to respect the will of the millions who support him.

L. van OUDENHOVE de ST. G. Cannes, France.

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SPORTS

Blue Jays Extend Oriole Slump

United Press International
TORONTO — George Bell's two-run home run with none out in the ninth inning here Saturday lifted the Toronto Blue Jays to a 3-2 victory over the Baltimore Orioles, who have lost nine of 12 games.

Storm Davis (12-5) took a five-hitter into the ninth in quest of his seventh straight victory, but Rick Leach opened the inning with a single. Bell followed with a drive over the right-field fence for his 16th homer of the year, giving the Blue Jays their sixth victory in eight games.

Winner Jim Gott (6-5) pitched two hitless innings in relief of Luis Leal.

Trailing, 1-0, Baltimore scored two runs in the fifth off Leal. Rick Dauer led off with a double to the fence in right-center, and two outs later, John Shelby doubled down the right-field line. Cal Ripken, who has hit safely in 29 of 32 games, followed with a single to left, and Shelby beat Dave Collins' throw to the plate.

Toronto scored a third-inning run after Rance Mulliniks led off with a single. Ernie Whitworth and both men advanced on Alfredo Griffitt's sacrifice. Davis hit Demaso Garcia with a pitch to load the bases, and Collins followed with a sacrifice fly to center.

The Orioles threatened with none out in the eighth after singles by Ripken and Murray chased Leal. Gott walked Wayne Gross to load the bases, but then Dan Ford struck out, Gary Roenicke popped to first and Dauer climbed out.

Yankees 10, Indians 1
In Cleveland, rookie Mike Pagliaro and Don Mattingly hit home runs to back the combined seventh-inning of Phil Niekro (14-6) and Bob Shirley and lead New York to its third straight victory, 10-1, over the Indians. The Yankees have won all 11 of their games with Cleveland this year.

Brewers 10, White Sox 5
In Chicago, Bill Schroeder hit a two-run homer and Ted Simmons and Cecil Cooper also had two RBIs to pace Milwaukee's 10-5 thumping of the White Sox. Roy Smalley, Harold Baines and Vance Law homered for Chicago, which lost its third year. Brewer starter Jamie Coan (9-12) broke a personal five-game losing streak. Milwaukee took a 3-0 lead in the second, when Ben Oglivie walked

Home Run by Carter Beats Cubs for Expos

United Press International
MONTREAL — Gary Carter's bases-empty home run broke a 2-2 eighth-inning tie and the Montreal Expos went on to down the Chicago Cubs, 4-2, here Friday night.

With one out, Carter gave the Expos a 3-2 lead with a drive over the left-field wall off reliever Tim Lincecum (8-5). It was Carter's 23rd homer of the season and his 12th game-winning hit.

Dan Driessen then singled and went to second when Tim Wallach was hit by a pitch. Doug Flynn forced Wallach at second, but Mike Ramsey doubled Driessen home for a 4-2 lead.

Bob James pitched the final two innings to improve his record to 3-4.

Chicago had tied things with two runs in the fourth off left-hander Joe Hesketh, who was making his first major-league start. Gary Matthews hit his eighth home run of the year before Ron Cey singled, went to third on Henry Cotto's double and scored on Steve Lake's groundout.

Mike Stenhouse's sacrifice fly with the bases loaded in the second scored Flynn to give Montreal a 1-0 lead off Rick Reuschel. The Expos added a run in the third when Andre Dawson doubled and scored on Driessen's single. Dawson then left the game with a strained left hamstring.

Pirates 4, Mets 1
In New York, Johnny Ray had three hits, including an RBI double to cap a three-run fourth that led Pittsburgh past the Mets, 4-1. John Tudor (7-8) scattered seven hits over seven innings for the victory. Sid Fernandez (3-1) took the loss.

Brewers 4, White Sox 2
In Chicago, Ted Simmons doubled home Cecil Cooper to key a two-run seventh and Mike Caldwell ended a personal nine-game losing streak as Milwaukee beat the White Sox, 4-2. Caldwell (5-10) had not won since April 27.

Rangers 8, Red Sox 4
In Arlington, Texas, Larry Parrish drove in three runs and scored twice and Buddy Bell had two RBIs to power Texas over Boston, 8-4. Winner Charlie Hough (12-10) pitched his 14th complete game of the year.

Twins 13, Mariners 7
In Seattle, Tim Lincecum hit two home runs and Tim Lander had four hits — including a homer and triple — to pace a 21-hit Minnesota attack that beat the Mariners, 13-7. Every Twin starter had at least one hit. Rick Lysander (2-1) went 3½ innings in relief of Ken Schrom to pick up the victory.

A's 7, Angels 6
In Anaheim, California, Mike Davis scored from second on a 10th-inning throwing error by reliever pitcher Luis Sanchez, enabling Oakland to down California, 7-6.

In Philadelphia, Norm Niekro's sacrifice fly broke a scoreless tie in the 10th, and Willie McGee followed with a two-run homer to make St. Louis a 3-4 victor over the Phillies. Bruce Sutter (4-3) was the winner in relief of Kurt Knepper. Larry Anderson (1-3) was the loser.

Reds 5, Astros 4
In Cincinnati, pitcher Bob Knepper (11-8) keyed a six-run first with a two-run single and Jerry Mumphrey hit a two-run home run as Houston downed the Reds, 11-7, for a split of a doubleheader. Rookie Skeeter Barnes homered on the

and scored on a double by Simmons before Schroeder hit his sixth home run of the season. The Brewers added two runs in the fourth. Cecil Cooper singled and went to third on a single by Oglivie, who took second on the throw. Simmons was safe when second baseman Vance Law booted his grounder as Cooper scored and Oglivie scored when Ed Romero hit into a force play.

Red Sox 5, Rangers 3
In Arlington, Texas, Dwight Evans drove in two runs with his 23rd home run of the season and a single to lead Boston and Roger Clemens (7-4) past Texas, 5-3. Clemens won his fourth straight start; Bob Stanley earned his 17th save. Marty Barrett also homered for the Red Sox, and Gary Ward connected for the Rangers.

Tigers 10, Royals 5
In Kansas City, Missouri, Jack Morris, backed by home runs from Larry Harmon, Kirk Gibson and Lance Parrish, became the American League's first 15-game winner as Detroit beat Kansas City, 10-5, and registered back-to-back victories for the first time since July 31. Alan Trammell had four hits for the Tigers, and George Brett homered for the losers.

A's 3, Angels 2
In Anaheim, California, Mike Davis' ninth squeeze home Dwayne Murphy with one out in the 10th to give Oakland a 3-2 verdict over California, extending the teams' respective winning and losing streaks to four games.

Mariners 5, Twins 4
In Seattle, Al Cowens singled in Spike Owen in the 10th to lead the Mariners past Minnesota, 5-4. The Twins' Tim Lincecum had tied the score in the ninth with his 12th home run of the year, teammate Tom Brunansky had two homers, giving him 23 for the year and six in his last nine games. Alvin Davis hit his 24th for Seattle.

Cubs 2, Expos 1
In the National League, in Montreal, Keith Moreland singled home Ryne Sandberg from third base with one out in the ninth to make Chicago a 2-1 winner over the Expos. Sandberg started the inning with a single off Charlie Lea (14-8), who failed in his fifth attempt to record his 15th victory. Sandberg stole second and went to third when Gary Matthews fled out to right. Leon Durham was walked intentionally before Moreland sin-

gled up the middle. The loss broke Montreal's four-game winning streak and was the Cubs' seventh victory in nine games.

Dodgers 4, Giants 2
In San Francisco, Mike Marshall hit a two-run home run in the third and threw a runner out at the plate in the fifth to lead Los Angeles to a 4-2 decision over the Giants.

Phillies 6, Cardinals 1
In Philadelphia, rookie Jeff Stone's first-inning homer and a three-run double by Ozzie Virgil in the fifth powered the Phillies to a 6-1 victory over St. Louis. Winner Steve Carlton (11-5) scattered three hits and fanned 10 over the eight innings he worked.

Astros 8, Reds 2
In Cincinnati, pinch hitter Jim Pankovits hit a three-run home run and Mike Scott allowed just four hits over his seven innings as Houston mauled the Reds, 8-2. Scott (5-10) struck out six and walked one. Loser Joe Price fell to 5-9.

Padres 4, Braves 1
In Atlanta, Mike Thurmond (10-5) and Craig Lefferts combined on a four-hitter and Craig Nettles homered to lead San Diego to a 4-1 triumph and a 10½-game lead in the Western Division over the second-place Braves, who have lost seven of 10 games. Lefties picked up his second save of the year. Rick Mahler (8-7) was the loser.

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OLYMPIC RESULTS

MEDALS

United States	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
West Germany	17	19	23	59
Romania	20	16	17	53
Great Britain	19	17	16	52
Canada	5	10	21	36
Italy	14	6	12	32
China	15	8	6	31
Japan	10	8	13	31
Yugoslavia	7	7	7	21
Australia	4	4	12	20
South Korea	4	6	7	19
Sweden	2	11	4	17
Yugoslavia	7	4	7	18
Netherlands	5	2	6	13
Poland	4	3	6	13
Brazil	1	1	2	4
Switzerland	0	4	3	7
Mexico	2	3	1	6
Canada	0	3	3	6
Denmark	1	2	3	6
Soviet Union	1	2	3	6
Belgium	1	1	2	4
Austria	1	1	2	4
Norway	0	1	2	3
Turkey	0	0	2	2
France	0	0	2	2
Yugoslavia	2	0	0	2
Korea	1	0	1	2
Nigeria	1	0	1	2
Puerto Rico	0	1	1	2
Venezuela	0	1	1	2
Paraguay	0	0	2	2
Pakistan	1	0	1	2
Algeria	1	0	1	2
Egypt	1	0	1	2
Peru	1	0	1	2
Sri Lanka	1	0	1	2
Thailand	0	1	1	2
Comoros	0	1	1	2
Island	0	1	1	2
Taiwan	0	1	1	2
Zambia	0	0	1	1

HANDBALL

Men
Soviet Union 25, Algeria 21
West Germany 24, Japan 16
Soviet Union 24, Japan 16
Soviet Union 24, Japan 16

VOLLEYBALL

Men
Soviet Union 3, Argentina 1 (15-12, 15-12, 15-12)
Soviet Union 3, Argentina 1 (15-12, 15-12, 15-12)
Soviet Union 3, Argentina 1 (15-12, 15-12, 15-12)

BOXING

Final Bout
Light Flyweight
Paul Gorman, U.S., def. Salvatore Testa, Italy, walkover.

FENCING

Men
Epee Team Finals
West Germany 45, China 24
West Germany 45, China 24
West Germany 45, China 24

JUDO

Men
Lightweight
Pernell Whitaker, U.S., def. Luis Ortiz, Puerto Rico, 25-27, 28-29
Pernell Whitaker, U.S., def. Luis Ortiz, Puerto Rico, 25-27, 28-29

SOCCER

Yugoslavia 2, Italy 0
France 2, Brazil 0

ARCHERY

Men
1. (Gold) Dorey, U.S., 247 points
2. (Silver) Dorey, U.S., 247 points
3. (Bronze) Dorey, U.S., 247 points

TRACK AND FIELD

Men
1. (Gold) Raul Gonzalez, Mexico, 3:47.10
2. (Silver) Raul Gonzalez, Mexico, 3:47.10
3. (Bronze) Raul Gonzalez, Mexico, 3:47.10

SWIMMING

Men
1. (Gold) Raul Gonzalez, Mexico, 3:47.10
2. (Silver) Raul Gonzalez, Mexico, 3:47.10
3. (Bronze) Raul Gonzalez, Mexico, 3:47.10

WRESTLING

Men
1. (Gold) Raul Gonzalez, Mexico, 3:47.10
2. (Silver) Raul Gonzalez, Mexico, 3:47.10
3. (Bronze) Raul Gonzalez, Mexico, 3:47.10

EQUESTRIAN

Individual Dressage
1. (Gold) Raul Gonzalez, Mexico, 3:47.10
2. (Silver) Raul Gonzalez, Mexico, 3:47.10
3. (Bronze) Raul Gonzalez, Mexico, 3:47.10

FIELD HOCKEY

Men
New Zealand 2, South Africa 1
New Zealand 2, South Africa 1
New Zealand 2, South Africa 1

BASKETBALL

Men
Australia 82, United States 76
Australia 82, United States 76
Australia 82, United States 76

TENNIS

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SPORTS

Lewis's 4th Gold Ties Record

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES—Running the anchor leg on a U.S. men's world record-setting 4-by-100-meter relay team, Carl Lewis made history Saturday by winning his fourth gold medal of the 1984 Olympic Games.

Lewis tied the record set by Jesse Owens in the 1936 Berlin Olympics for the most medals ever won by an individual in Olympic track and field competition. Like Owens, Lewis also won the 100 and 200 meters and the long jump.

Lewis, Sam Graddy, Ron Brown and Calvin Smith stepped onto the track at the Los Angeles Coliseum to the cheers of more than 90,000 spectators and responded with a world-record time of 37.83 seconds, beating by .03 of a second the mark set at last year's world championships by a U.S. team that included Lewis and Smith.

Elsewhere on the last full day of the Games, the U.S. boxing team won nine golds—its best Olympic showing ever—and Britons finished 1-2 in the men's 1,500 meters. Sebastian Coe winning in 3:32.53 and Steve Cram taking the silver. Coe bettered the Games record of 3:34.90, set by Kenyan Kip Keino in 1968, to become the first runner ever to repeat as the Olympic 1,500 champion.

Coe said he was pleased just to be at the Games. "This is special because I've had a long time with a lot of problems"—injuries and a blood-related illness—"and it's just nice to come back."

Coe, who had finished second to Joaquim Cruz of Brazil in the 800-meter final last Monday, is the world record-holder in the 800 and the mile and a former record-holder in the 1,500.

Other U.S. gold-medal winners in track Saturday were the women's 4-by-100 relay team of Alice Brown, Jeanette Bolden, Chandra Cheeseborough and Evelyn Ashford in 41.65; the 4-by-400 squad of Lillie Leatherwood, Sheri Howard, Valerie Brisco-Hooks and Cheeseborough in an Olympic-record 3:18.29; the 4-by-400 men's team of Sunder Nix, Ray Armstead, Alonzo Babers and Antonio McKay in 2:57.92; and archer Darrell Pace.

Lewis's teammates—with the second-place Jamaicans joining the celebration—carried him off the field following the 4-by-100. Said Lewis: "Without the inspiration of Jesse Owens, hey, I wouldn't be here today. Ending the meet with a world record makes it special—it can't be topped. It's been the time of my life."

Jesse Owens is still the same man to me he was before. He is a legend. I'm just a person. I still feel like the same Carl Lewis I was six years ago, except I'm a little older and a lot more people come to my press conferences.

The men's 4-by-100 victory was preceded by the U.S. women's at the same distance. Ashford, the 100-meter dash champion, ran the anchor leg for the first U.S. Olympic victory in the event since 1968. Finishing in 41.65, the team missed the Olympic record by .05 of a second and was .12 off the world mark.

Brisco-Hooks, capping a five-year hiatus from track and field, became the second U.S. woman ever to earn three gold medals in the same Olympics by anchoring her team to a national record of 3:18.29 in the 4x400-meter relay. The winner of the 200 and 400 dashes here, Brisco-Hooks matched Wilma Rudolph's 1960 gold-medal total. She was the first Olympian, man or woman, ever to achieve the 200-400 double.

In the ring, Americans Mark Breland, Pernell Whitaker, Steve McCrory, Meldrick Taylor, Jerry Page, Frank Tate and Tyrrell Biggs won as expected, and Henry Tillman upset Willie de Wit of Canada in the heavyweight final. Paul Gonzales won the light flyweight in a walkover; his title-bout opponent, Salvatore Todisco of Italy, was sidelined by a broken thumb sustained in a bout Thursday night.

Winning on decisions were Breland over Young Sun An of South Korea in the welterweight division, McCrory (flyweight) over Redzep Redzepovski of Yugoslavia, Taylor (featherweight) over Peter Konyegwachie of Nigeria, Page (light welterweight) over Dhanoo Unpunthorn of Thailand, Tate (high middleweight) over Shawn O'Sullivan of Canada and super-heavyweight Biggs over Francesco Damiani of Italy.

Virgil Hill of the United States dropped a 3-2 decision to South Korean Joon-Sup Shin for the mid-

weight gold and, in the only final not involving Americans, the bantamweight Maurizio Stecca of Italy gained a 4-1 decision over Mexican Hector Lopez.

Contributing to the U.S. overall gold-medal total of 80 were victories Saturday by wrestlers Mark Schultz (over Hideyuki Nagashima of Japan at 180 pounds) and Lou Banach (over Joseph Aiyeh of Syria at 220).

In the high jump, Dietmar Moegenburg of West Germany cleared 7 feet, 8 1/2 inches to defeat a field that included world record holder Zhu Jianhua of China. Taking the silver was Patrik Sjöberg of Sweden at 7-7 1/2. Zhu, who holds the world mark of 7-10, cleared 7-7 missing but failed once at 7-7 1/2 and 7-8 1/2. Dwight Stones of the United States also cleared 7-7, but Zhu won the bronze on fewer misses.

Yasuhiko Yamashita overcame a leg injury to keep alive his 7-year unbeaten streak and win the open-class judo gold by pinning Mohamed Rashwan of Egypt.

France won the gold-medal soccer match by downing Brazil, 2-0. The Rose Bowl stadium of 101,199 was a record for a soccer game in North America. The total attendance for 32 Olympic soccer matches was 1,421,267, more than the entire attendance at the 1932 Games in Los Angeles.

Raul Gonzalez of Mexico broke the Olympic best by nearly two

minutes in the 50-kilometer walk, finishing in 3:47:26. The old Games mark of 3:49:24 was set by Hartwig Gauder of East Germany four years ago. Bo Gustafsson of Sweden was a distant second Saturday in 3:53:19. Sandro Bellucci of Italy in 3:53:43.

Ria Stalman won the women's discus with a throw of 214 feet, 5 inches, giving the Netherlands its first medal in the track and field competition. Leslie Deniz of the United States (213-9) was second and Florentina Craciunescu of Romania (208-9) third.

Gabriella Dorio of Italy won the women's 1,500 meters in 4:03.25. Romanians Doina Melinte (4:03.76) and Marcia Puica (4:04.15) were second and third.

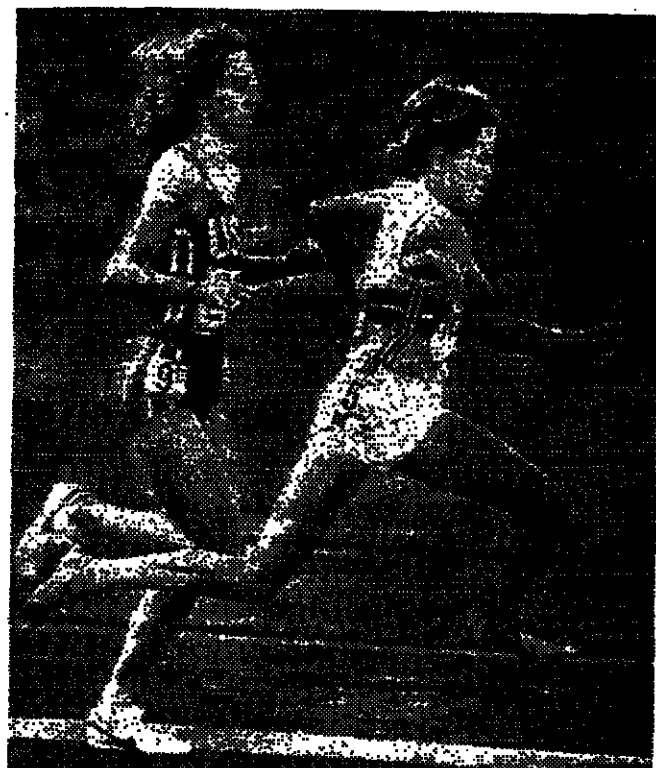
West German fencers won five bouts in a row to overcome a 2-1 deficit and down France, 8-5, for the gold medal in the team epee competition. Italy beat Canada, 8-2, to win the bronze.

The U.S. men's volleyball team won its first gold by defeating the Brazilian team it had lost to in a preliminary match. On Saturday the Americans won in straight sets, 15-6, 15-6 and 15-7.

U.S. men finished one-two in archery. Darrell Pace broke his own Olympic record with 2,616 points, 45 more than the mark he set in 1976. Rick McKinney was second with 2,564. (WP, AP, NYT)



Anchorman Carl Lewis takes the baton from Calvin Smith in the 4-by-100-meter relay final.



Zola Budd passes Mary Decker and moves inside, left, just before the collision that put Decker down and out of the 3,000.

Decker vs. Budd: 1 Collision, No Medals

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES—The paths of Mary Decker of the United States and Zola Budd of Britain, teenage running prodigies a decade apart, crossed Friday in the Olympic Games. The result was a disaster.

The 26-year-old Decker, the world champion, was leading in the women's 3,000-meter final with a little more than three laps remaining when she and the 18-year-old Budd made contact. Decker sprawled to the infield and lay there while Marica Puica of Romania went on to win the gold medal.

Decker sustained a torn left gluteus muscle, which prevented her from getting up and continuing. After the race she was helped from the track in tears.

Puica won by 15 meters over Briton Wendy Slay. Puica's time was an unexceptional 8 minutes, 35.96 seconds. Budd finished seventh in 8:48.80, then was disqualified. But an hour and a half later an appeals jury reinstated her after viewing tapes of the incident and ruling that she had not caused an obstruction.

The 18-year-old Budd, a wispy 5-foot-3 and 92 pounds (1.60 meters, 41.73 kilograms), left her native South Africa in March and was granted British citizenship in April.

Had she not changed nationalities, she could not have competed in the Olympics, since South African athletes are barred from the Olympics and many other international sports competitions because of their nation's restrictive racial policies.

Although she had registered many world-class times in South Africa, she had never run in a strong international field and had always been well ahead of her competition. But Friday night, running barefoot as usual, Budd was never more than a stride away from Decker or Puica as they circled the Coliseum.

Ahead from the outset, Decker led for a little more than four laps. With less than three and a half laps remaining, Budd, on the outside, moved ahead of her by about a foot. As they came off the curve and into the home straight, Budd appeared to move toward the inside; her left foot was directly in Decker's path and Decker apparently stepped on it. Track protocol dictates that a runner passing another to be clear of that runner before cutting in to the inside. Budd did not appear far enough ahead to do so.

As Decker went down she reached for Budd's jersey (she came

away with Budd's running number in her left hand) in what appeared to be an attempt to regain her balance. Decker tumbled over the curb and into the infield. Budd, after flapping her arms to regain her balance, continued running and battled Slay and Puica until little more than a lap remained, when her lightly spiked left heel apparently wore her down.

"She tripped me," Decker said. "She tried to cut in without being ahead and I think her foot hit me. I tried not to push her and I fell. I tried to get up but I couldn't. Now that I think about it, I should have pushed her. But if I did, I could see the headlines: 'Decker Pushes Zola.'"

"I don't know if it was inexperience or what. She was not in front. The rules say you have to be a full stride in front, and she wasn't. She was nowhere near passing me."

Cornelia Buerki of Switzerland, who finished fifth, said the accident was Decker's fault. "I only saw that Mary fell when she tried to pass Zola on the inside," Buerki said. "It definitely was not Zola's fault because the one coming from the

back has to watch out. Mary made the mistake."

Puica, just behind the two leaders, veered to the outside when she saw contact. "I couldn't tell much," she said. "I regret what happened. Zola Budd tried to get in front. Mary Decker tried to run straight ahead and pushed a bit and tried to remain in front of Budd. She put her hand in front and lost control. I had to avoid her not to run over her."

When the race ended, the crowd of 85,149 booed lustily—and then cheered when the announcement was made that Budd had been disqualified.

Budd was in an area restricted to athletes and officials but was quoted as saying, "I am upset that Mary fell and that the crowd seemed to think it was my fault. I don't know what happened but I think she ran into the back of me."

The 3,000-meter final was the latest of many calamities that have marked Decker's long and barrowing career. At 14, in pigstails and braces, she outran experienced Soviet women. She became a national champion. Since then she has endured a variety of injuries, illnesses, accidents and family problems.

In the early days, she was a curiosity. When she returned to track, she became a star, a world record-holder and a world champion, but only after extensive surgery to open muscle sheaths too tight for her calf muscles.

Last August, at Helsinki, she reached her peak in track and field's first world championships. She turned back the best Soviet runners in winning the 1,500-meter and 3,000-meter titles.

But she still had not won an Olympic title—or even run in an Olympics. In 1976, she was injured. In 1980, when she was physically sound, the United States boycotted the Moscow Games. This year was her chance. She qualified in both the 1,500 and the 3,000, but she chose to run only the 3,000.

When Decker was in the tunnel after the final, Budd tried to console her but was told, "Don't bother. I've been a long time getting here. Obviously, the Olympics and I don't have a good relationship. Something always seems to go wrong."

(NYT, AP)

U.S. Men Win Basketball Final, 96-65

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES—The Mary Decker-Zola Budd incident notwithstanding, Friday was another strong day for the U.S. Olympic contingent.

The men's basketball team won the gold medal by trouncing Spain, 96-65. Led by a strong outside shooting game and a pressuring defense, the Americans made 12 of their first 14 shots—6 of them from 12 feet or more—took a 23-point halftime lead and were never challenged. Michael Jordan paced the winners with 20 points; Wayman Tisdale had 14, Sam Perkins 12 and Steve Alford 10.

Benita Fitzgerald-Brown ran a personal best of 12.84 to outlast favored Shirley Strong of Britain and win the women's 100-meter hurdles.

Wrestler Bruce Baumgartner defeated Canadian Bob Molle, 10-2, to win the unlimited class, and Dave Schultz beat West German Martin Knosp, 4-1, for the gold in the 163-pound (74-kilogram) division.

The United States even gained a gold medal in boxing—a day before the finals—when Paul Gonzalez's title-bout opponent in the 106-pound class, Salvatore Todisco of Italy, was sidelined by a broken thumb sustained Thursday night in

a 5-0 decision over Keith Mwila of Zambia.

Meanwhile, West German Uli-rike Meyfarth set an Olympic record of 6 feet, 7 1/2 inches (2.02 meters) to win the women's high jump. Italian Sara Simeoni was second and Joani Huntley of the United States took the bronze.

Rolf Danneberg of West Germany edged 1976 Olympic champion Mac Wilkins of the United States to win the gold in discus. Danneberg won with a throw of 218 feet 6 inches (66.60 meters) on his fourth attempt. Wilkins' best was a 217-6 on his fifth attempt. American John Powell won the bronze.

China won the women's 10-meter platform diving. Zhou Jihong scored 435.51 points to down Americans Michelle Mitchell (431.19) and Wendy Wyland (422.07).

The Netherlands, world and European cup holders, won the gold in women's hockey by defeating Australia, 2-0. It was the first time the Dutch women, favorites for the title at Moscow four years ago before they boycotted the Games, had won an Olympic gold. West Germany was the silver medalist and the United States won a shootout with Australia, 10-5, for the bronze. Yugoslavia tied the United

States, 5-5, to win the gold medal in water polo. The teams finished with 4-0-1 records in the championship bracket, but the Yugoslavs won on goal difference. The silver medal was the best U.S. finish in 80 years. West Germany won the bronze.

Yugoslav Saban Trstena won the 114-kilogram wrestling gold when South Korean Kim Jong-Kyu defaulted with an arm injury suffered in an earlier bout. Yugi Takada of Japan, the 1976 gold medalist and a four-time world champion, won the bronze.

West German equestrian Reiner Klimke won the individual dressage gold with a total of 1,504 points. Anne-Grethe Jensen of Denmark took the silver with 1,442 and Otto Hofer of Switzerland the bronze with 1,364.

Japan's 319-pound Hitoshi Saito won judo's heavyweight gold by defeating Frenchman Angelo Parisi, who was outweighed by 77 pounds. Parisi, the Olympic champion in 1980, lost only on a penalty for being defensive. Bronze medals went to Canadian Mark Berger and South Korean Yong-Chul Cho.

Julius Kori of Kenya captured the 3,000-meter steeplechase in 8:11.80. (AP, WP, UPI)

After the Fall May Spring a New Crusade

By Tony Kornheiser

Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES—When Mary Decker came onto the track, she was just a runner. But when she came off, injured and dazed, she was a martyr. Just as surely as getting tangled up with Zola Budd cost Decker a medal, it gave her immortality.

The world will little remember who won the race, but it will not long forget Decker and Budd. And we haven't seen the last of them.

Late Friday afternoon, at the moment she tumbled onto the clipped green grass of the L.A. Coliseum infield, clutching Budd's torn number in her left hand, Decker became a bounty hunter, and Budd became her bounty.

"Zola Budd did this to me," Decker was heard to say as she lay sobbing and furious on the ground. And later: "I hold Zola Budd completely responsible."

In 1968, when he announced his entry into the Democratic presidential race, Robert Kennedy said of the front-runner, Hubert Humphrey, "I'll chase him all over the country." It wouldn't surprise me if sometime soon Decker says the same thing about Budd. Only she'll chase her all over the world. Budd may have won a number on her back into this race, but from now on she'll wear a target.

You might have wept for Decker as she lay there, unable to get up, her hip muscle torn, her face streaming with tears of rage. All her life, she was only waiting for this moment to arrive. Although she was the world champion in both the 1,500 and the 3,000, an injury forced her to choose between the two; in the Olympics she chose the latter, thinking that distance opened the widest window on the gold she'd never known.

Can you imagine, then, how she must have felt as the race—her race—went on without her? "All I could do," she said, "was punch the ground and watch them go by. It was just frustration. It's a lot of frustration."

But consider for a moment what would have

happened had Decker lost. Remember, she was no sure thing. Romanian Marica Puica, who eventually won the race, had posted this year's best time in the 3,000.

Would a silver or a bronze have satisfied Decker after all these years? We will never know whether Decker would have beaten Puica (or Budd), but with a little twist—especially this way, but the bizarre shortcircuiting of her golden moment—Decker remains, in a real sense, unbeaten. Bloodied, but unbowed. And with Budd, the barefoot Colossus, east as the villain, Decker assumes the role of the heroine in a worldwide morality play.

Saturday morning there wasn't a meet director from here to Tanzania who wasn't fawning at the mouth for a chance to put together a 3,000-meter field that includes Decker and Budd. Ladies and gentlemen, the line for tickets forms at the left.

If Decker made \$300,000 last year without Budd, think how much she can make with her. Amateur athletics is, in the modern era, a state of mind. Promoted correctly, Decker-Budd could be track's Ali-Frazier.

Decker's tumble gave her a special identity, a stature and grace no medal could have provided. She became larger in defeat than she ever could have hoped to be in victory. Her legend is assured, her vengeance awaited. She was carried, weeping and fragile, from her courageous appearance in the interview tent, like a damsel in distress, by her fiancée, the 6-7, 295-pound British discus thrower, Richard Slaney.

The headline in Saturday's Los Angeles Herald-Examiner screamed: IS ZOLA GUILTY? Opinion seemed reasonably divided. Jim Ryan, who suffered a similar heart-breaking split in his 1,500-meters heat at the Munich Olympics, told

The Los Angeles Times that "Mary had the right of way." But several runners in Friday's final, knowing that Budd had inched past Decker, disagreed; one, Switzerland's Cornelia Buerki, said, "I would say it's Mary's own fault, because Zola can't see in the back of her head."

Al Franken, a track-meet promoter, said, "There wasn't any question that Zola was at fault." Frank Dick, a British track coach, said, "Budd had moved to a tactically sound position, the outside of the inside lane. As we saw it, Decker began to press forward again, and in pressing forward, she made contact." But she was reinstated by a jury of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, the clear implication being that Budd did not intentionally interfere with Decker's progress.

Regardless of her technical exoneration, the crowd at the Coliseum joined Decker in holding Budd responsible, and they booed the tiny, feathery girl throughout the race. Budd, whose left heel was cut open by Decker's spikes, ran the last few laps with tears in her eyes, knowing that Decker blamed her for Decker's fall from grace. When the race was over and Budd approached Decker to express sympathy, Decker turned her away, saying, "Don't bother. I don't want to talk to you." Budd was seen crying as she left the track. The only poster hanging in Budd's bedroom is of Decker, her idol.

You can make the case that although Budd probably violated track etiquette by not giving Decker a full stride's room to respond before sliding left, in front of her, Decker should have been prepared for such a high-school move. Budd is a complete novice in international competition. She isn't used to running in a tight pack; she's used to taking the lead at her whim and breezing away with ease.

Discretion remains the better part of valor. For Decker to pull an Angel Corcoro—storming by on the rail—so relatively early in the race was unnecessary and imprudent.

In any case, the now issue is moot. Budd finished seventh. Decker couldn't finish at all. They are finished with these Olympics. But they are not finished with each other. Nor are we finished with them.

Mary Decker vs. Zola Budd. They've only just begun.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Friday's and Saturday's Major League Line Scores

FRIDAY'S RESULTS		SATURDAY'S RESULTS	
AMERICAN LEAGUE	NATIONAL LEAGUE	AMERICAN LEAGUE	NATIONAL LEAGUE
First Game	First Game	First Game	First Game
New York 8, Toronto 4	Los Angeles 4, San Francisco 3	Los Angeles 4, San Francisco 3	Los Angeles 4, San Francisco 3
Second Game	Second Game	Second Game	Second Game
New York 8, Toronto 4	Los Angeles 4, San Francisco 3	Los Angeles 4, San Francisco 3	Los Angeles 4, San Francisco 3
Third Game	Third Game	Third Game	Third Game
New York 8, Toronto 4	Los Angeles 4, San Francisco 3	Los Angeles 4, San Francisco 3	Los Angeles 4, San Francisco 3

Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE		AMERICAN LEAGUE	
W	L	W	L
Los Angeles 41	19	Los Angeles 41	19
San Francisco 38	22	San Francisco 38	22
San Diego 35	25	San Diego 35	25
San Francisco 32	28	San Francisco 32	28
San Diego 29	31	San Diego 29	31
San Francisco 26	34	San Francisco 26	34
San Diego 23	37	San Diego 23	37
San Francisco 20	40	San Francisco 20	40
San Diego 17	43	San Diego 17	43
San Francisco 14	46	San Francisco 14	46
San Diego 11	49	San Diego 11	49
San Francisco 8	52	San Francisco 8	52
San Diego 5	55	San Diego 5	55
San Francisco 2	58	San Francisco 2	58

Transition

Baseball

FRIDAY'S RESULTS		SATURDAY'S RESULTS	
AMERICAN LEAGUE	NATIONAL LEAGUE	AMERICAN LEAGUE	NATIONAL LEAGUE
First Game	First Game	First Game	First Game
New York 8, Toronto 4	Los Angeles 4, San Francisco 3	Los Angeles 4, San Francisco 3	Los Angeles 4, San Francisco 3
Second Game	Second Game	Second Game	Second Game
New York 8, Toronto 4	Los Angeles 4, San Francisco 3	Los Angeles 4, San Francisco 3	Los Angeles 4, San Francisco 3
Third Game	Third Game	Third Game	Third Game
New York 8, Toronto 4	Los Angeles 4, San Francisco 3	Los Angeles 4, San Francisco 3	Los Angeles 4, San Francisco 3

Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE		AMERICAN LEAGUE	
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Los Angeles 41	19	Los Angeles 41	19
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San Diego 29	31	San Diego 29	31
San Francisco 26	34	San Francisco 26	34
San Diego 23	37	San Diego 23	37
San Francisco 20	40	San Francisco 20	40
San Diego 17	43	San Diego 17	43
San Francisco 14	46	San Francisco 14	46
San Diego 11	49	San Diego 11	49
San Francisco 8	52	San Francisco 8	52
San Diego 5	55	San Diego 5	55
San Francisco 2	58	San Francisco 2	58

Transition

Baseball

FRIDAY'S RESULTS		SATURDAY'S RESULTS	
AMERICAN LEAGUE	NATIONAL LEAGUE	AMERICAN LEAGUE	NATIONAL LEAGUE
First Game	First Game	First Game	First Game
New York 8, Toronto 4	Los Angeles 4, San Francisco 3	Los Angeles 4, San Francisco 3	Los Angeles 4, San Francisco 3
Second Game	Second Game	Second Game	Second Game
New York 8, Toronto 4	Los Angeles 4, San Francisco 3	Los Angeles 4, San Francisco 3	Los Angeles 4, San Francisco 3
Third Game	Third Game	Third Game	Third Game
New York 8, Toronto 4	Los Angeles 4, San Francisco 3	Los Angeles 4, San Francisco 3	Los Angeles 4, San Francisco 3

Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE		AMERICAN LEAGUE	
W	L	W	L
Los Angeles 41	19	Los Angeles 41	19
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San Diego 35	25	San Diego 35	25
San Francisco 32	28	San Francisco 32	28
San Diego 29	31	San Diego 29	31
San Francisco 26	34	San Francisco 26	34

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EUROBONDS

Prices Lurch Up in Week But Retail Investors Abstain

By BOB HAGERTY

PARIS — Eurobond prices lurched upward again last week, but most European investors do not yet appear ready to be panicked into heavy buying. Though prices on seasoned dollar bonds gained another 1 to 2 1/2 points during the week, "the retail investor is not yet there in a big way," a Canadian banker observed Friday. He ascribed most of the buying to professionals building up inventories in expectation of higher retail demand after the August vacation period. Other bankers reported a trickling back of retail investors but no rush to buy.

By the end of the week, even the professionals were turning cautious. "After such exuberant price rises over the last two weeks," White Weld Securities said in its weekly comment, "a modicum of caution may not go amiss now, and we would expect to see a peak in prices probably developing next week."

Professionals and investors alike are nervously looking for signs of lower short-term interest rates. Many believe that a drop in short-term rates is essential if the rally is to continue. On an annual basis, the yield on 30-year U.S. Treasury bonds has fallen to about 12.50 percent from 13.20 percent over the past three weeks. During the same period, though, the rate on federal funds, which banks lend one another overnight, has held stubbornly at around 11.50 percent.

Edward Dove, investment manager at Lazard Securities Ltd. in London, contending that the pace of U.S. economic growth and credit demand "are still pretty racy," said he believes short-term rates are likely to creep higher. Even so, he does not expect a sharp drop in the bond market anytime soon and used the setback in prices early last week to raise moderately his holdings of Treasury bonds.

Complicating matters is the confusion over forthcoming Treasury regulations on bonds issued in the United States. These regulations relate to last month's removal of the 30-percent withholding tax on interest paid to foreign buyers of bonds issued in the United States. As widely expected, Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said last Thursday that the Treasury did not intend to sell bonds in bearer form, which would preserve the anonymity of buyers. Bearer Treasuries would appeal to some European investors, and thus push down the yield on Treasury issues in relation to Eurobonds. But several U.S. Congressmen objected to the potential for tax evasion provided by the bearer form.

STILL unclear is whether the Treasury will allow U.S. issues of corporate bonds to be sold overseas in bearer form. In addition, the Treasury must decide how strict to be in requiring bondholders who do not pay withholding tax to demonstrate that they are not U.S. residents. A strict ruling might force investors to compromise their anonymity and thus drive away some Europeans from U.S. issues.

Another question is whether the new U.S. regulations will allow banks to repackaging Treasury bonds in bearer form for sale to overseas investors. Some members of Congress contend that these issues too could encourage tax evasion. The Senate passed a resolution Friday against such repackaging, though the resolution is not binding on the Treasury. It is likely to influence the Treasury's thinking on the issue. Meanwhile, Representative Pete Stark, a California Democrat, introduced a bill to prevent resale of government bonds in bearer form.

To quell confusion in the bond market, Mr. Regan issued a statement late Friday saying that the Senate action should have no effect on issues already announced. He also said the Treasury (Continued on Page 11, Col. 4)

American Air Slashes Its N.Y.-Chicago Fares

United Press International

DALLAS — Responding to the discount offered by the cut-rate carrier People Express, American Airlines is offering sharply lower fares between the New York area and Chicago.

American said Friday that it would sell some tickets between Newark, New Jersey, and Chicago for \$59 off-peak and \$79 at peak times beginning Aug. 22.

Newark is the home airport for People Express, which announced its intention to compete in the New York-Chicago market last week. The announcement triggered a drop in airline stocks reflecting investor concern over possibility of a new national fare-cutting war.

In trading Friday on the New York Stock Exchange, shares of AMR Corp., American's parent, fell 50 cents apiece to close at \$27.25.

American's offer applies only to people who buy their tickets at least seven days in advance, purchase roundtrip fares and stay at their destination through Saturday nights.

The airline's unrestricted fares for the Newark-Chicago route also will be cut, to \$89 from \$258 one-

way off peak and \$109 one-way peak.

American runs five nonstop flights a day each way on the route. American also lowered its fares between other metropolitan New York airports and Chicago.

The airline's 15 daily flights between LaGuardia Airport and Chicago will be offered at \$69 off-peak and \$89 peak for advanced purchases and \$109-\$129 for unrestricted one-way fares.

American said it will make similar cuts in fares between Chicago and seven other points — Buffalo, Syracuse, Boston, Hartford-Springfield, Baltimore-Washington and National and Dulles airports in Washington.

People Express' fares on its new nonstop, roundtrip flights on the route between Chicago's O'Hare airport and Newark airport will be \$79 one-way during peak business hours and \$59 one-way at other times. The fares have no restrictions, but do not include "extras" like baggage handling.

The Chicago-New York area route is one of the busiest in the country, serving an estimated 12,000 passengers each day. Most of them are business travelers.

IBM Set To Offer New PC

Move Called A 'Milestone'

By Thomas C. Hayes

LOS ANGELES — International Business Machines Corp. is expected to introduce on Tuesday a high-powered successor to its three-year-old Personal Computer before 1,500 computer dealers, according to software writers and industry analysts invited to Dallas for the occasion.

"This is a milestone, the same as the launch of the original PC was a milestone," said David Lawrence, an analyst with Montgomery Securities in San Francisco. "A very different industry will come out of this."

IBM never discusses projects before they are introduced. Analysts are divided over exactly what IBM is likely to introduce, but most agree that it will be a faster, more versatile computer, able to link with IBM PCs already in place.

A party in Dallas marking the third anniversary of the PC's introduction is aimed at dealers, analysts and software publishers in the personal computer industry. A meeting is scheduled for Tuesday, followed by a technical session Wednesday. There is also to be a meeting Tuesday in New York for office systems consultants and analysts.

The new computer, code-named Popcorn, probably will be priced above \$7,000, with deliveries starting early in 1985.

Inventories of the PC and the Personal Computer XT system, which range in price from \$2,500 to \$5,000, have backed up in dealer stockrooms in recent months as consumer demand has slackened. Dealers fear that too low a price for the Popcorn and delayed availability would leave them holding unsalable PCs. "It would be deadly," said Seymour Merrin, president of (Continued on Page 13, Col. 3)



One story below the main floor of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, trades are executed by computer. Inset, floor traders do transactions with traditional pencil, paper and abacus.

Japan Is Only Starting to Adopt Its Own High-Tech Automation

By Andrew Pollack

TOKYO — Japanese companies, though strong in making computers and telephone systems, are only beginning to link the systems together for maximum use, as advanced companies in the United States have done.

One example of Japan's push toward automation is the change developing at the Tokyo Stock Exchange. On its cavernous floor, hundreds of men in white shirts clap and flash hand signals to their colleagues and elbow their way to the trading tables, 14 huge U-shaped counters where specialists frantically record transactions with pencil and paper and calculate with abacuses.

Such practices, little altered in more than 100 years, will soon fade into the past, however. The future can be seen one floor below, where 430 less popular stocks are traded. In this room, 24 men stare at computer terminals, occasionally pushing a key to execute a trade. It is so quiet that some of the men doze. The only thing this room has in common with the other is the white shirts.

There are exceptions, of course, but in general Japanese offices are not nearly as automated as those in the United States. Computer data banks, which proliferate in the United States, are hardly in use in Japan. Neither are cable television, home electronic information systems or teleconferencing.

"The information-services industry is still underdeveloped," said a computer white paper from

the Japan Information Processing Development Center, a government agency.

Japan is rapidly attempting to correct the situation by developing advanced data communications networks and by trying to end regulations that have restricted such networks' development.

How well the Japanese succeed will be important for their computer and communications industries, but even more so for their service industries. Japan has a trade deficit in services, in contrast to its huge surplus in merchandise.

Moreover, Japan is moving into an age in which the flow of information is becoming as important as the flow of goods. Service-sector workers accounted for 54.5 percent of the work force in 1982, up from 47.3 percent in 1970.

For Japan to function as a financial and commercial center for the Far East, advanced computer and communications networks are needed. Such equipment is also needed by the country's financial institutions and other service industries to stay competitive.

The recent liberalization of Japanese financial markets is expected to increase competition between Japanese and foreign financial-service companies and among different types of companies.

Fuji Bank, for instance, wants to develop new products and services, including equipment leasing and factoring. "To do so, however, a powerful, up-to-date computer system is indispensable," Kori Kusakawa, deputy president, said at a press brief- (Continued on Page 13, Col. 4)

World Sugar Prices Seem Likely to Fall More

By Brij Khindaria

GENEVA — Countries belonging to the International Sugar Agreement are to dismantle export quotas in the 1983-84 season, raising the specter of a cutthroat scramble for markets.

The scramble is likely because of the large excess supply for cane and beet sugar, analysts say. World stocks of surplus sugar hit 35 million metric tons in the 1983-84 season, although the total output of 95 million tons was hit by drought.

Production in the 1984-85 season is expected to be larger, raising the prospect of still bigger stocks.

The absence of voluntary limits on exports to remove supplies from the market also could trigger a price war. The current surplus already has depressed prices to about 5 cents a pound, whereas sugar costs at least 12 cents a pound to produce, even by such efficient producers as Australia and Brazil.

The removal of export restraints is part of the new agreement, reached in Geneva last month, which will take effect next Jan. 1. Unlike the current agreement, the new one does not contain any market or price-stabilization provisions. It calls only for consultations among exporters and importers when markets become seriously disturbed.

India, an increasingly large producer with a 1983-84 output of about six million tons, has already told traders that all export restraints will be lifted next year. To stabilize domestic sugar prices near levels fixed by the government, a one-million-ton buffer stock has

been created that is to be sold should prices rise excessively.

Negotiations to include export quotas in the new agreement failed because of disagreement over the export share allocated to each producer. New talks to create a system of export quotas are unlikely for at least one or two years, setting the stage for harsher competition for export markets.

The failure did not occur because of lack of political will or ideological conflict between free marketeers and others. It happened because no effective way could be found to drain the excess supply from the market.

Even the European Community, which stayed out of the current agreement, was eager to enter a new one. The EC is the world's largest non-Communist sugar exporter with 4.5 million tons a year, but the cost to it is enormous.

According to one estimate, the EC pays exporters \$356 a ton as compensation to sell sugar on the world market at about \$147 a ton. The compensation prevents producers from dumping sugar in official EC stores at guaranteed prices.

No early solution is in sight for the problems of sugar exporters. Some officials from producer nations say that no amount of juggling with exports can remove sufficient excess supplies from the world market.

"The only real solutions would be to cut production or to find other uses for sugar, but these appear impossible in the near future," said one diplomat, a veteran of sugar negotiations for the past eight years.

Even cutting output might not help. The demand for both cane and beet sugar is falling rapidly in

Western markets because of the increasing industrial use of low-calorie artificial sweeteners. It is estimated that sugar now provides only 50 percent of the U.S. market for sweeteners, down from 80 percent only 10 years ago. The main rival is aspartame, which is far sweeter than sugar.

The domestic demand of Third World producers may increase but their need for foreign exchange will continue to force them to sell as much as possible to the West.

Doubts also persist about the urgency of the need to stabilize world prices, although the market is clearly headed for lower prices.

The main African, Caribbean and Pacific sugar producers, such

as Jamaica, Mauritius and Fiji, sell a guaranteed 1.4 million tons a year at 17 cents a pound to the EC under the Lomé Convention. Some 30 countries, including Australia, are also given quotas by the United States to sell sugar at the U.S. domestic support price of about 20 cents a pound.

The EC says that it must have a world export quota of at least 4.9 million tons a year and that export allocations under any agreement must be based on recent export performance. An agreement with effective price stabilization provisions is unlikely until the EC changes its mind or other exporters decide to forgo future expansion of their market shares.

U.S., Europeans Split on Sale of High Technology

By John Tagliabue

BONN — The United States is becoming embroiled with European governments over exports of advanced technology to Communist countries in Eastern Europe.

The strains came only weeks after 14 members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and Japan agreed in Paris to impose broad new controls on exports of advanced technology items deemed useful to the Soviet military.

European concern focuses on growing indications that the United States is considering tighter safeguards against technology transfers to the Soviet bloc, including information relating to consumer products, such as small computers or telephone systems, as well as military technology.

Officials are worried about the effects of such restrictions on small companies that rely on exports to the Soviet bloc, as well as on industrial innovation, particularly in areas such as microelectronics and space research.

Some European officials fear that the U.S. effort could provoke the most serious strain in trade relations between Washington and its European allies since the United States attempted to stop sales of equipment for the Siberian gas pipeline.

On Wednesday, West Germany's new economics minister, Martin Bangemann, warned Washington that Bonn would "not tolerate" further attempts to restrict technology transfers, and would, if necessary, legally prohibit its companies from complying with "extraterritorial" trade restrictions imposed by a foreign nation.

Austria said, meanwhile, that it would resist U.S. pressure to adopt export curbs on advanced technology items.

Noting Austria's political neutrality, aides to Prime Minister Fred Sinowatz said the country was unable to agree to controls sought by the United States on freight and other equipment brought into Austria under bulk distribution licenses. Washington says uncontrolled shipments through Austria allow advanced-technology items to be transferred illegally to East bloc countries with impunity.

In France, the newspaper Le Monde, which broadly reflects government thinking, warned in an editorial that U.S. efforts to curb

trade with Eastern Europe threatened to blunt Western Europe's technology edge in favor of U.S. competition.

"The United States is waging economic war with all the means at its disposal," the newspaper said.

And in Belgium, U.S. attempts to prevent the sale of a Belgian-made, computer-controlled lathe to the Soviet Union recently caused a government crisis, with political and business leaders in the depressed region of Wallonia, where the machine's maker is located, accusing the government in Brussels of damaging the economy by acceding to U.S. demands.

Belgian government officials said Thursday that the United States had agreed to pay \$700,000 of the unit's \$1.8-million cost. The lathe will now go to the Belgian Army instead of the Soviet Union. Belgian officials also said the United States would help restructure Pégard SA, the lathe's maker.

Alfonso Firm On IMF Accord

QUITO, Ecuador — Argentina intends to repay its \$45-billion foreign debt but cannot do so by applying economic measures that lead to recession, according to President Raúl Alfonsín.

Mr. Alfonsín, who was in Quito to attend the inauguration of President León Febres Cordero, was asked Friday about recent reports that his government might sign an agreement with the International Monetary Fund within a few days. He replied: "We would like to sign the agreement. I will sign, but on the basis of the letter of intent that we submitted." That letter said Argentina was not prepared to induce a recession. No details of the IMF proposals have been revealed.

"We hope [the IMF] understands that Argentina wants to pay its debt, and in order to be able to do so it cannot accept recessionary economic measures," Mr. Alfonsín said. He also said Argentina was paying the highest interest rates of any debtor country.

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390	—	725.875	1400-1600
390	—	500.450	1100-1300
390	—	300.450	950-1100

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CURRENCY RATES

Left: interbank rates on Aug. 10, excluding fees. Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris. New York rates at 4 P.M. EDT.

	\$	DM	£	FF	Y	S	¥	Y
Amsterdam	3.229	4.272	112.68	36.66	0.180	3.571	123.76	124.20
Brussels (a)	36.875	76.39	35.189	6.846	3.275	17.914	17.914	24.825
Frankfurt	2.982	3.892	—	32.68	1.627	8.862	118.15	119.25
London (b)	1.3115	—	3.7981	11.8922	3.2332	4.3776	76.755	3.2827
Milan	1.70125	2.20410	0.1632	265.25	54.37	30.45	728.55	728.54
Paris	1.3285	2.71	4.192	1.771.50	3.277	93.75	2.453	264.30
New York (c)	0.851	11.481	307.87	—	4.972	272.67	13.185	364.70
Tokyo	242.15	379.00	82.84	27.28	12.64	74.49	415.38	99.49
Zurich	2.441	3.2857	84.295	27.465	8.1271	24.081	4.7851	1.0051
1 ECU	6.7788	8.59	2.2401	8.9791	1.2792	2.2584	45.273	1.2844
1 SDR	1.91857	0.77141	2.9273	8.9799	1.00343	3.2392	N.A.	2.4464

	\$	DM	£	FF	Y	S	¥	Y
Swiss	1.1847	1.071	1.781	1.781	0.927	0.663	2.566	2.146
1984	1.1847	1.071	1.781	1.781	0.927	0.663	2.566	2.146
1985	1.1847	1.071	1.781	1.781	0.927	0.663	2.566	2.146
1986	1.1847	1.071	1.781	1.781	0.927	0.663	2.566	2.146
1987	1.1847	1.071	1.781	1.781	0.927	0.663	2.566	2.146
1988	1.1847	1.071	1.781	1.781	0.927	0.663	2.566	2.146
1989	1.1847	1.071	1.781	1.781	0.927	0.663	2.566	2.146
1990	1.1847	1.071	1.781	1.781	0.927	0.663	2.566	2.146
1991	1.1847	1.071	1.781	1.781	0.927	0.663	2.566	2.146
1992	1.1847	1.071	1.781	1.781	0.927	0.663	2.566	2.146
1993	1.1847	1.071	1.781	1.781	0.927	0.663	2.566	2.146
1994	1.1847	1.071	1.781	1.781	0.927	0.663	2.566	2.146
1995	1.1847	1.071	1.781	1.781	0.927	0.663	2.566	2.146
1996	1.1847	1.071	1.781	1.781	0.927	0.663	2.566	2.146
1997	1.1847	1.071	1.781	1.781	0.927	0.663	2.566	2.146
1998	1.1847	1.071	1.781	1.781	0.927	0.663	2.566	2.146
1999	1.1847	1.071	1.781	1.781	0.927	0.663	2.566	2.146
2000	1.1847	1.071	1.781	1.781	0.927	0.663	2.566	2.146
2001	1.1847	1.071	1.781	1.781	0.927	0.663	2.566	2.146
2002	1.1847	1.071	1.781	1.781	0.927	0.663	2.566	2.146
2003	1.1847	1.071	1.781	1.781	0.927	0.663	2.566	2.146
2004	1.1847	1.071	1.781	1.781	0.927	0.663	2.566	2.146
2005	1.1847	1.071	1.781	1.781	0.927	0.663	2.566	2.146
2006	1.1847	1.071	1.781	1.781	0.927	0.663	2.566	2.146
2007	1.1847	1.071	1.781	1.781	0.927	0.663	2.566	2.146
2008	1.1847	1.071	1.781	1.781	0.927	0.663	2.566	2.146
2009	1.1847	1.071	1.781	1.781	0.927	0.663	2.566	2.146
2010	1.1847	1.071	1.781	1.781	0.927	0.663	2.566	2.146

HARRY WINSTON
of New York

present
their latest creation as well as
a selection of their rarest stones

HOTEL DE PARIS
Monte-Carlo
from August 13 to August 16, 1984

New York Genève Paris Monte-Carlo

This announcement appears as a matter of record only. The Notes were offered and sold outside of the United States of America and have not been registered for offer or sale there.

U.S. \$600,000,000

General Electric Credit International N.V.

Zero Coupon Guaranteed Notes Due 1996

Unconditionally guaranteed as to payment by

General Electric Credit Corporation

Goldman Sachs International Corp.
Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited
Swiss Bank Corporation International Limited

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
BankAmerica Capital Markets Group
Banque Paribas
Crédit Commercial de France
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Kreditbank International Group
Merrill Lynch Capital Markets
Orion Royal Bank Limited

Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel.: 623-1277; a Division of Financière Cr dit Suisse-First Boston
Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors.

[illegible]

For the Week Ending Aug. 10, 1984

CONVERTIBLE BONDS

Asst Security	% Int	Price	Conv. Period	Conv. Price	Conv. Price	Asst Security	% Int	Price	Conv. Period	Conv. Price	Conv. Price
EUROPE	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Asst Security											
120	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	120	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
121	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	121	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
122	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	122	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
123	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	123	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
124	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	124	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
125	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	125	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
126	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	126	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
127	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	127	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
128	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	128	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
129	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	129	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
130	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	130	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
131	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	131	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
132	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	132	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
133	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	133	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
134	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	134	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
135	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	135	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
136	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	136	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
137	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	137	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
138	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	138	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
139	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	139	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
140	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	140	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
141	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	141	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
142	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	142	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
143	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	143	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
144	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	144	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
145	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	145	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
146	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	146	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
147	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	147	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
148	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	148	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
149	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	149	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
150	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	150	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
151	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	151	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
152	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	152	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
153	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	153	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
154	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	154	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
155	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	155	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
156	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	156	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
157	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	157	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
158	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	158	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
159	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	159	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
160	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	160	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
161	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	161	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
162	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	162	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
163	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	163	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
164	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	164	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
165	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	165	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
166	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	166	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
167	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	167	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
168	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	168	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
169	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	169	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
170	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	170	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
171	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	171	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
172	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	172	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
173	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	173	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
174	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	174	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
175	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	175	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
176	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	176	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
177	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	177	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
178	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	178	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
179	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	179	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
180	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	180	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
181	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	181	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
182	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	182	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
183	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	183	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
184	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	184	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
185	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	185	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
186	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	186	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
187	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	187	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
188	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	188	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
189	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	189	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
190	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	190	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
191	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	191	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
192	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	192	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
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194	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	194	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
195	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	195	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
196	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	196	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
197	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	197	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
198	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	198	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
199	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	199	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
200	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	200	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
201	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	201	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
202	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	202	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
203	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	203	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
204	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	204	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
205	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	205	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
206	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	206	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
207	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	207	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
208	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	208	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
209	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	209	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
210	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	210	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
211	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	211	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
212	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	212	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
213	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	213	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
214	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	214	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
215	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	215	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
216	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	216	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
217	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	217	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
218	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	218	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
219	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	219	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
220	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	220	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
221	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	221	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
222	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	222	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
223	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100	223	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79	100	100
224	Amst 2500	100	1 Feb 79</								

For the Week Ending Aug. 10, 1984

Option & price		Calls	Puts	Option & price		Calls	Puts	Option & price		Calls	Puts	Option & price		Calls	Puts
Am. Ind. Nov	44	Nov	3 1/2	44	Nov	9	1 1/2	44	Nov	9	1 1/2	44	Nov	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Dec	44	Dec	3 1/2	44	Dec	9	1 1/2	44	Dec	9	1 1/2	44	Dec	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Jan	44	Jan	3 1/2	44	Jan	9	1 1/2	44	Jan	9	1 1/2	44	Jan	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Feb	44	Feb	3 1/2	44	Feb	9	1 1/2	44	Feb	9	1 1/2	44	Feb	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Mar	44	Mar	3 1/2	44	Mar	9	1 1/2	44	Mar	9	1 1/2	44	Mar	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Apr	44	Apr	3 1/2	44	Apr	9	1 1/2	44	Apr	9	1 1/2	44	Apr	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. May	44	May	3 1/2	44	May	9	1 1/2	44	May	9	1 1/2	44	May	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Jun	44	Jun	3 1/2	44	Jun	9	1 1/2	44	Jun	9	1 1/2	44	Jun	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Jul	44	Jul	3 1/2	44	Jul	9	1 1/2	44	Jul	9	1 1/2	44	Jul	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Aug	44	Aug	3 1/2	44	Aug	9	1 1/2	44	Aug	9	1 1/2	44	Aug	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Sep	44	Sep	3 1/2	44	Sep	9	1 1/2	44	Sep	9	1 1/2	44	Sep	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Oct	44	Oct	3 1/2	44	Oct	9	1 1/2	44	Oct	9	1 1/2	44	Oct	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Nov	44	Nov	3 1/2	44	Nov	9	1 1/2	44	Nov	9	1 1/2	44	Nov	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Dec	44	Dec	3 1/2	44	Dec	9	1 1/2	44	Dec	9	1 1/2	44	Dec	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Jan	44	Jan	3 1/2	44	Jan	9	1 1/2	44	Jan	9	1 1/2	44	Jan	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Feb	44	Feb	3 1/2	44	Feb	9	1 1/2	44	Feb	9	1 1/2	44	Feb	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Mar	44	Mar	3 1/2	44	Mar	9	1 1/2	44	Mar	9	1 1/2	44	Mar	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Apr	44	Apr	3 1/2	44	Apr	9	1 1/2	44	Apr	9	1 1/2	44	Apr	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. May	44	May	3 1/2	44	May	9	1 1/2	44	May	9	1 1/2	44	May	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Jun	44	Jun	3 1/2	44	Jun	9	1 1/2	44	Jun	9	1 1/2	44	Jun	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Jul	44	Jul	3 1/2	44	Jul	9	1 1/2	44	Jul	9	1 1/2	44	Jul	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Aug	44	Aug	3 1/2	44	Aug	9	1 1/2	44	Aug	9	1 1/2	44	Aug	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Sep	44	Sep	3 1/2	44	Sep	9	1 1/2	44	Sep	9	1 1/2	44	Sep	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Oct	44	Oct	3 1/2	44	Oct	9	1 1/2	44	Oct	9	1 1/2	44	Oct	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Nov	44	Nov	3 1/2	44	Nov	9	1 1/2	44	Nov	9	1 1/2	44	Nov	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Dec	44	Dec	3 1/2	44	Dec	9	1 1/2	44	Dec	9	1 1/2	44	Dec	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Jan	44	Jan	3 1/2	44	Jan	9	1 1/2	44	Jan	9	1 1/2	44	Jan	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Feb	44	Feb	3 1/2	44	Feb	9	1 1/2	44	Feb	9	1 1/2	44	Feb	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Mar	44	Mar	3 1/2	44	Mar	9	1 1/2	44	Mar	9	1 1/2	44	Mar	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Apr	44	Apr	3 1/2	44	Apr	9	1 1/2	44	Apr	9	1 1/2	44	Apr	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. May	44	May	3 1/2	44	May	9	1 1/2	44	May	9	1 1/2	44	May	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Jun	44	Jun	3 1/2	44	Jun	9	1 1/2	44	Jun	9	1 1/2	44	Jun	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Jul	44	Jul	3 1/2	44	Jul	9	1 1/2	44	Jul	9	1 1/2	44	Jul	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Aug	44	Aug	3 1/2	44	Aug	9	1 1/2	44	Aug	9	1 1/2	44	Aug	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Sep	44	Sep	3 1/2	44	Sep	9	1 1/2	44	Sep	9	1 1/2	44	Sep	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Oct	44	Oct	3 1/2	44	Oct	9	1 1/2	44	Oct	9	1 1/2	44	Oct	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Nov	44	Nov	3 1/2	44	Nov	9	1 1/2	44	Nov	9	1 1/2	44	Nov	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Dec	44	Dec	3 1/2	44	Dec	9	1 1/2	44	Dec	9	1 1/2	44	Dec	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Jan	44	Jan	3 1/2	44	Jan	9	1 1/2	44	Jan	9	1 1/2	44	Jan	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Feb	44	Feb	3 1/2	44	Feb	9	1 1/2	44	Feb	9	1 1/2	44	Feb	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Mar	44	Mar	3 1/2	44	Mar	9	1 1/2	44	Mar	9	1 1/2	44	Mar	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Apr	44	Apr	3 1/2	44	Apr	9	1 1/2	44	Apr	9	1 1/2	44	Apr	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. May	44	May	3 1/2	44	May	9	1 1/2	44	May	9	1 1/2	44	May	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Jun	44	Jun	3 1/2	44	Jun	9	1 1/2	44	Jun	9	1 1/2	44	Jun	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Jul	44	Jul	3 1/2	44	Jul	9	1 1/2	44	Jul	9	1 1/2	44	Jul	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Aug	44	Aug	3 1/2	44	Aug	9	1 1/2	44	Aug	9	1 1/2	44	Aug	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Sep	44	Sep	3 1/2	44	Sep	9	1 1/2	44	Sep	9	1 1/2	44	Sep	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Oct	44	Oct	3 1/2	44	Oct	9	1 1/2	44	Oct	9	1 1/2	44	Oct	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Nov	44	Nov	3 1/2	44	Nov	9	1 1/2	44	Nov	9	1 1/2	44	Nov	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Dec	44	Dec	3 1/2	44	Dec	9	1 1/2	44	Dec	9	1 1/2	44	Dec	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Jan	44	Jan	3 1/2	44	Jan	9	1 1/2	44	Jan	9	1 1/2	44	Jan	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Feb	44	Feb	3 1/2	44	Feb	9	1 1/2	44	Feb	9	1 1/2	44	Feb	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Mar	44	Mar	3 1/2	44	Mar	9	1 1/2	44	Mar	9	1 1/2	44	Mar	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Apr	44	Apr	3 1/2	44	Apr	9	1 1/2	44	Apr	9	1 1/2	44	Apr	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. May	44	May	3 1/2	44	May	9	1 1/2	44	May	9	1 1/2	44	May	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Jun	44	Jun	3 1/2	44	Jun	9	1 1/2	44	Jun	9	1 1/2	44	Jun	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Jul	44	Jul	3 1/2	44	Jul	9	1 1/2	44	Jul	9	1 1/2	44	Jul	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Aug	44	Aug	3 1/2	44	Aug	9	1 1/2	44	Aug	9	1 1/2	44	Aug	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Sep	44	Sep	3 1/2	44	Sep	9	1 1/2	44	Sep	9	1 1/2	44	Sep	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Oct	44	Oct	3 1/2	44	Oct	9	1 1/2	44	Oct	9	1 1/2	44	Oct	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Nov	44	Nov	3 1/2	44	Nov	9	1 1/2	44	Nov	9	1 1/2	44	Nov	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Dec	44	Dec	3 1/2	44	Dec	9	1 1/2	44	Dec	9	1 1/2	44	Dec	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Jan	44	Jan	3 1/2	44	Jan	9	1 1/2	44	Jan	9	1 1/2	44	Jan	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Feb	44	Feb	3 1/2	44	Feb	9	1 1/2	44	Feb	9	1 1/2	44	Feb	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Mar	44	Mar	3 1/2	44	Mar	9	1 1/2	44	Mar	9	1 1/2	44	Mar	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Apr	44	Apr	3 1/2	44	Apr	9	1 1/2	44	Apr	9	1 1/2	44	Apr	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. May	44	May	3 1/2	44	May	9	1 1/2	44	May	9	1 1/2	44	May	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Jun	44	Jun	3 1/2	44	Jun	9	1 1/2	44	Jun	9	1 1/2	44	Jun	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Jul	44	Jul	3 1/2	44	Jul	9	1 1/2	44	Jul	9	1 1/2	44	Jul	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Aug	44	Aug	3 1/2	44	Aug	9	1 1/2	44	Aug	9	1 1/2	44	Aug	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Sep	44	Sep	3 1/2	44	Sep	9	1 1/2	44	Sep	9	1 1/2	44	Sep	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Oct	44	Oct	3 1/2	44	Oct	9	1 1/2	44	Oct	9	1 1/2	44	Oct	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Nov	44	Nov	3 1/2	44	Nov	9	1 1/2	44	Nov	9	1 1/2	44	Nov	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Dec	44	Dec	3 1/2	44	Dec	9	1 1/2	44	Dec	9	1 1/2	44	Dec	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Jan	44	Jan	3 1/2	44	Jan	9	1 1/2	44	Jan	9	1 1/2	44	Jan	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Feb	44	Feb	3 1/2	44	Feb	9	1 1/2	44	Feb	9	1 1/2	44	Feb	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Mar	44	Mar	3 1/2	44	Mar	9	1 1/2	44	Mar	9	1 1/2	44	Mar	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Apr	44	Apr	3 1/2	44	Apr	9	1 1/2	44	Apr	9	1 1/2	44	Apr	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. May	44	May	3 1/2	44	May	9	1 1/2	44	May	9	1 1/2	44	May	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Jun	44	Jun	3 1/2	44	Jun	9	1 1/2	44	Jun	9	1 1/2	44	Jun	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Jul	44	Jul	3 1/2	44	Jul	9	1 1/2	44	Jul	9	1 1/2	44	Jul	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Aug	44	Aug	3 1/2	44	Aug	9	1 1/2	44	Aug	9	1 1/2	44	Aug	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Sep	44	Sep	3 1/2	44	Sep	9	1 1/2	44	Sep	9	1 1/2	44	Sep	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Oct	44	Oct	3 1/2	44	Oct	9	1 1/2	44	Oct	9	1 1/2	44	Oct	9	1 1/2
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Am. Ind. Dec	44	Dec	3 1/2	44	Dec	9	1 1/2	44	Dec	9	1 1/2	44	Dec	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Jan	44	Jan	3 1/2	44	Jan	9	1 1/2	44	Jan	9	1 1/2	44	Jan	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Feb	44	Feb	3 1/2	44	Feb	9	1 1/2	44	Feb	9	1 1/2	44	Feb	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Mar	44	Mar	3 1/2	44	Mar	9	1 1/2	44	Mar	9	1 1/2	44	Mar	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Apr	44	Apr	3 1/2	44	Apr	9	1 1/2	44	Apr	9	1 1/2	44	Apr	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. May	44	May	3 1/2	44	May	9	1 1/2	44	May	9	1 1/2	44	May	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Jun	44	Jun	3 1/2	44	Jun	9	1 1/2	44	Jun	9	1 1/2	44	Jun	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Jul	44	Jul	3 1/2	44	Jul	9	1 1/2	44	Jul	9	1 1/2	44	Jul	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Aug	44	Aug	3 1/2	44	Aug	9	1 1/2	44	Aug	9	1 1/2	44	Aug	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Sep	44	Sep	3 1/2	44	Sep	9	1 1/2	44	Sep	9	1 1/2	44	Sep	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Oct	44	Oct	3 1/2	44	Oct	9	1 1/2	44	Oct	9	1 1/2	44	Oct	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Nov	44	Nov	3 1/2	44	Nov	9	1 1/2	44	Nov	9	1 1/2	44	Nov	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Dec	44	Dec	3 1/2	44	Dec	9	1 1/2	44	Dec	9	1 1/2	44	Dec	9	1 1/2
Am. Ind. Jan	44	Jan	3 1/2	44	Jan	9	1 1/2	44	Jan	9	1 1/2	44	Jan	9	1 1/2

Reaching More Than a Third of a Million Readers
in 164 Countries Around the World.

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New Eurobond Issues

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Yield of offer	Price end week	Terms
FLOATING RATE NOTES							
Atlantic Federal International	\$100	1994	3/4	100	99.92		Over one year Treasury bill rate plus 3/8% or the one-year 5-year Treasury note rate, whichever is lower, payable quarterly. First call date at par after 3 months and redeemable at par in 1989 and 1991. \$100 million issued now and \$50 million reserved for rep.
CIBC	\$150	1996	—	100	99.15		Coupon set weekly at mean of bid and offered rates for 3-month Eurodollar. Minimum coupon 5/8%, Callable at par after 1985. Commissions 0.55%.
Chemical New York	\$150	1996	—	100	99.35		Coupon set weekly at mean of bid and offered rates for 3-month Eurodollar. Minimum coupon 5/8%, Callable at par after 1985. Commissions 0.75%.
Christian Bank Og Kretschmer	\$75	1994	3/4	100	99.45		Over 6-month Libor. Minimum coupon 5/8%. Callable at par after 1985.
Republic of Italy	\$500	1999	3/4	100	99.28		Over 6-month Libor. Minimum coupon 5/8%. Callable at par after 1985. Commissions 0.55%.
FIXED-COUPON							
Asian Development Bank	\$1,000	2004	zero	103/16	11.93	10.25	Callable at par every year.
Chubu Electric Power	\$50	1991	13/16	100	13/16	99.50	Noncallable.
CSB Overseas Capital	\$250	1989	13/16	100	13/16	99.00	Noncallable.
Texaco Capital	\$300	1987	12/16	100/16	12.56	99.38	Warrants each exercisable into a \$1,000 note of company's 12 1/2% of 1992 at par, callable at par after 1990. Warrants initially offered at \$17 and ended the week at \$20.
Thomson Brandt International	\$75	1986	13/16	100	13/16	99.88	Warrants each exercisable into a \$1,000 note of company's 12 1/2% of 1992 at par, callable at par after 1990. Warrants initially offered at \$12.50 and ended the week at \$16.
EQUITY-LINKED							
Bank Leu International	\$40	1989	7/8	100	7/8	98.63	Each \$1,000-bond with 4 warrants each exercisable into one share of company's common stock. Callable at par after 1987.
Beatrice Finance	\$200	1994	10/16	100	10/16	97.25	Each \$1,000-bond with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at \$36.625. Noncallable.
Nippon Kogaku	\$50	1999	open	100	—	—	Semiannual coupon indicated at 4%. Callable at 103 in 1989. Convertible at an anticipated 5% premium. Terms to be set Aug. 16.
Toshiba Ceramics	\$30	1994	3/4	100	3/4	—	First call date at 102 1/2 in 1987 and redeemable at 105 in 1989. Convertible at a 0.75% premium.
Dresdner Finance	\$250	1992	3/4	100	—	99.57	Over mean of bid and offered rates for 6-month Eurodollar. Noncallable. Minimum coupon 5/8%. Each \$1,000 note with 4 warrants each exercisable into 40 shares of 150 DM each. Warrants valued at \$17.50 making price of package 105. Commissions 0.40%.
Dresdner Finance	DM250	1992	8	100	8	—	Each \$1,000 DM-bond with warrants exercisable into company's shares at 150 DM each. Noncallable. Package initially priced at 115 and ended the week at 116.
WARRANTS							
Goldman Sachs International	0.20	—	—	\$36.50	—	\$34.25	Warrants exercisable into 30-yr U.S. Treasury bond at 99.844.
Goldman Sachs International	0.30	—	—	\$22.00	—	\$20.00	Warrants exercisable into 30-yr U.S. Treasury bond at 103.844.

AMC and Chrysler Reportedly Planning Price Increases

DETROIT — American Motors Corp. is to raise prices on its 1985-model Renault and Jeep vehicles an average 4.1 percent, while Chrysler Corp. plans to increase prices of its minivans 5 percent, according to an industry publication.

AMC, which is 46.6-percent owned by Renault of France, expects to raise the price of its basic Encore hatchback 3.5 percent, or \$204, to \$5,959, Ward's Automotive Reports said in its Monday

edition. Some standard equipment will be dropped from the basic Encore, Ward's said.

The base price of AMC's Eagle will increase 7.9 percent, or \$762, to \$10,457, Ward's said. The three-wheel-drive vehicle will, however, feature additional standard equipment, the publication said.

Base prices on the Renault Fuego and Sportwagon models will not change, Ward's said.

The No. 4 U.S. automaker also plans to raise prices of its CJ-model

Jeeps 4.1 percent and will drop the least expensive version of the vehicle, Ward's said. Wagons priced at \$13,255, but the compact model will include additional standard equipment, the publication said.

Base prices for Chrysler's Caravan and Voyager will rise \$478 to \$9,147, including additional standard equipment valued at \$130, Ward's said. The No. 3 automaker is expected to increase prices of its 1985 cars less than 4.1 percent.

Prices Hurt by Fears Over Bearer Securities

By Michael Quint
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Short and long-term interest rates rose on Friday, reversing part of the declines that occurred earlier in the week.

Weaker prices for Treasury notes and bonds were not surprising after the sharp gains that occurred in the past few weeks, many analysts said. Bond prices move inversely to in-

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

terest rates. The analysts said that prices were also undermined by fears that the Treasury would issue new regulations restricting the sale to foreign investors of zero-coupon securities. If fewer of the securities can be sold to foreigners, then more of the Treasury's debt must be placed with domestic investors, presumably at higher interest rates than if foreigners were buying as well.

Although investor demand was much less than earlier in the week, market participants said that the lower level of activity was not based on any fundamental change in the interest-rate outlook. Many speculators and traders were eager to sell securities on Friday and lock in profits earned during the rally of the past few days, they added.

There was a lot of buying of the 30-year bond for reasons that had nothing to do with its value as an investment, "one government sec-

urities dealer said. The price of the new 12 1/2-percent Treasury bonds rose to as high as 102 1/2 in London early Friday, as securities dealers on both sides of the Atlantic scrambled to buy the issue. A large part of the issue was expected to disappear as securities firms buy the bonds and repackage them as zero-coupon Treasury securities.

Salomon Brothers, for example, led a group of firms that bought \$1.7 billion of the new 12 1/2-percent bonds and re-offered them as \$7 billion of zero-coupon securities known as certificates of accrual on Treasury securities, or CATs, with maturities ranging from six months to 25 years. Merrill Lynch officials said that they were also converting the 12 1/2-percent bonds to similar securities, known as Treasury Receipts, or TRs, but declined to estimate how large the offering would be.

Both Salomon and Merrill said they were offering the zero-coupon securities in bearer form to foreign investors, an innovation they should attract non-institutional European investors who are accustomed to bearer securities.

The offerings by the two Wall Street houses attracted the attention of legislators in Washington, who have urged the Treasury not to issue bearer bonds directly for fear they would be used by U.S. investors seeking to evade taxes. In the late afternoon, the Senate passed a

U.S. Consumer Rates

For Week Ending August 10

Passbook Savings	5.50 %
Tax Exempt Bonds	9.92 %
Bank Money Market Accounts	10.55 %
Bank Rate Monitor Index	9.72 %
Home Mortgages	15.30 %
FHLB average	

Salomon officials issued a statement claiming that their offering was "in full compliance with the letter and the spirit of U.S. tax law and regulations."

Although the new issues sold by Merrill and Salomon are called bearer securities, buyers must identify themselves and prove they are not U.S. investors.

The zero-coupon securities, which have been in strong demand from investors eager to lock in high interest rates, are created by separating the semiannual interest payments on the bonds from the principal amount. Rather than offering investors a 30-year bond that pays interest every six months, securities dealers offer investors noninterest-bearing securities with maturities ranging from six months to 25 years, the first date the Treasury may call the bonds.

By late Friday, rates on Treasury bills were higher by more than 1/2 percentage point in many cases, with the 30-month rate rising to 10.60 percent from 10.45 percent. In the note and bond market, prices fell by 1/4 to 1 point. The new 12 1/2-percent Treasury notes due 1987 were offered at 99 30/32 to yield 12.41 percent; the new 12 1/2-percent notes due 1994 were offered at 99 1/2 to yield 12.65 percent, and the 12 1/2-percent bonds due 2014 were offered at 100 6/32 to yield 12.48 percent.

Eastern Air Seeks Joint Scheduling to Curb Delays

By Lee A. Daniels
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Eastern Airlines has asked the Civil Aeronautics Board to permit airlines to jointly revise their schedules to reduce flight delays that have plagued carriers and passengers this year.

In its petition Friday, the Miami-based airline said that congestion at certain airports was threatening the U.S. air transport system and demanded the quick, short-term solution that it said voluntary rescheduling by the airlines could provide.

Eastern petitioned the CAB because the carriers could not discuss revising their schedules unless the federal agency granted them temporary immunity from the antitrust laws.

The Eastern proposal came as legislation was being prepared in Congress that would authorize the Federal Aviation Administration to impose order on airline schedules to relieve the growing incidence of flight delays.

Reaction to both proposals ranged from cool to hostile among several airlines questioned Friday. Spokesmen contended that such steps were unnecessary and, if taken, would constitute a partial repeal of the airline deregulation law.

Pressure has been growing for the government to address the problem of flight delays as they seem to have become routine at some of the nation's more heavily traveled airports.

According to data gathered by the FAA, flight delays for the first six months of this year rose 73 percent from a year earlier, to 189,473, out of about four million flights.

A flight is officially designated as delayed when a takeoff or landing is 15 minutes or more behind schedule.

Aeroflot to Introduce New Passenger Plane

MOSCOW — The Soviet state airline, Aeroflot, will introduce a more fuel-efficient passenger plane this year, a modified version of the Tupolev-154, the newspaper Sovetskaya Russia has reported.

It quoted a senior aircraft engineer Friday as having said that the new plane, the Tupolev-154M, would use 15 percent less fuel and have a range 10 percent greater than the 154B, the mainstay of Aeroflot international services for the past decade.

Eurobond Prices Rise but Retail Investors Abstain

(Continued from Page 9)

expected to issue regulations on the question this week.

Banks' desire to repackage Treasury bonds was demonstrated last week by the issue of \$7 billion of certificates of accrual on Treasury securities, or CATs. The certificates, which split the interest coupons on the bonds from the principal, are available to foreign investors in bearer form. But an official at Salomon Brothers Inc., lead manager for the issue, said buyers will be asked to sign a statement certifying that they are not U.S. residents. Otherwise, the buyers would be subject to so-called backup withholding tax of 20 percent on interest and principal payments.

Using another form of repackaging, Goldman, Sachs & Co. last week offered warrants, or options, to buy the new 30-year Treasury bonds. These options give investors the chance to bet on a sharp rise in Treasury bond prices without committing a large amount of money or identifying themselves.

Whether such issues continue will have a bearing on the Eurobond market, since the two compete for many of the same investment dollars.

For example, the CATs issued last week are likely to attract many of the same investors interested in last week's zero-coupon Eurobond issue from Asian Development Bank. (Zero-coupon issues pay no

interest but are offered at a huge discount to the maturity value.) The 20-year ADB bonds were trading Friday afternoon at about 102.5, for a yield of 12.12 percent on an annual basis. Salomon, meanwhile, was offering 20-year CATs — in effect, zero-coupon Treasury bonds — at a yield of 12.40 percent.

Though the ADB is not normally considered a better risk than the U.S. Treasury, the ADB issue had advantages that help explain its lower yield. For example, it appealed strongly to Japanese investors who are not allowed to purchase CATs, dealers said. In addition, buyers of the ADB bonds are under no obligation to certify that they are not U.S. residents, an important consideration for investors who insist on retaining their anonymity.

Despite the rally, several of last week's new issues sold slowly. Among them was the \$200-million issue from Beatrice Foods Co., formerly Beatrice Foods Inc., the U.S. giant that recently acquired Emark Inc., a U.S. consumer products company, for \$2.7 billion. The 10-year, 10 1/2-percent bonds were sold with warrants to buy Beatrice shares. Each \$1,000 bond can be redeemed for 27.3 Beatrice shares at \$36.625 apiece, compared with Friday's closing of \$28.25. The premium for converting into equity works out to around 30 percent, a level many

investors found too steep. An official at one of the issue's co-managers conceded that the premium probably should have been closer to 20 percent. As it was, the bonds slumped to trade at about 97 1/2 by Friday afternoon.

Several other issues came with warrants to buy more bonds later, a feature that appeals to many speculators, especially during a major rally.

Texaco Inc. used the warrant formula for its latest dip into the bond market. The \$300-million issue brought to \$2 billion the total of Texaco Eurobonds offered so far this year. In addition, Texaco has sold \$1 billion of bonds on the U.S. market in the past two weeks. "A lot of people are filled up with the name," one dealer noted.

Reflecting that weariness, the 3-year, 12 1/2-percent bonds, stripped of their warrants, slumped to 99.375, for a yield of 13.15 percent. The three-year warrants to buy 12 1/2-percent bonds maturing in 1992 fared much better, rising to about \$20.50 from the issue price of \$17.

By contrast, Thomson SA's \$75 million of two-year, 13 1/4-percent bonds met strong demand, trading Friday at about 99.875, for a yield of 13.32 percent. Dealers described the terms as generous. The warrants rose to \$16.50 from the offer price of \$12.50.

For the second week in a row, a heavy flow of floating-rate notes came to market.

Italy's \$500-million issue, the first sold directly by the republic rather than through a state agency, traded strongly, ending the week at about 99.25.

"They were very concerned that their first issue should be an unqualified success," said an official at Bank of America International, the lead manager.

Also trading firmly was the issue from Atlantic Federal International NV, a unit of Atlantic Federal Savings & Loan Association. This issue, backed by U.S. government agency securities, offered the novel feature of pricing based on a spread above Treasury bills or notes rather than the usual pricing based on the London interbank rate. Banque Paribas, the lead manager, said the issue was tailored for the "sophisticated fund manager" rather than banks, which tend to prefer Libor pricing.

Based on Friday's one-year Treasury-bill rate, the notes were yielding about 12.35 percent, while three-month Libor hovered around 11.75 percent.

"It's very effectively buying a U.S. Treasury floating-rate note," said Lazard's Mr. Dove. "It knocked spots off anything else you could buy in the FRN market."

NASDAQ National Market

Sales in 100s High Low Close Chgs									
A									
AB	10.12	10.11	10.12	10.11	10.12	10.11	10.12	10.11	10.12
AC	10.11	10.10	10.11	10.10	10.11	10.10	10.11	10.10	10.11
AD	10.10	10.09	10.10	10.09	10.10	10.09	10.10	10.09	10.10
AE	10.09	10.08	10.09	10.08	10.09	10.08	10.09	10.08	10.09
AF	10.08	10.07	10.08	10.07	10.08	10.07	10.08	10.07	10.08
AG	10.07	10.06	10.07	10.06	10.07	10.06	10.07	10.06	10.07
AH	10.06	10.05	10.06	10.05	10.06	10.05	10.06	10.05	10.06
AI	10.05	10.04	10.05	10.04	10.05	10.04	10.05	10.04	10.05
AJ	10.04	10.03	10.04	10.03	10.04	10.03	10.04	10.03	10.04
AK	10.03	10.02	10.03	10.02	10.03	10.02	10.03	10.02	10.03
AL	10.02	10.01	10.02	10.01	10.02	10.01	10.02	10.01	10.02
AM	10.01	10.00	10.01	10.00	10.01	10.00	10.01	10.00	10.01
AN	9.99	9.98	9.99	9.98	9.99	9.98	9.99	9.98	9.99
AO	9.98	9.97	9.98	9.97	9.98	9.97	9.98	9.97	9.98
AP	9.97	9.96	9.97	9.96	9.97	9.96	9.97	9.96	9.97
AQ	9.96	9.95	9.96	9.95	9.96	9.95	9.96	9.95	9.96
AR	9.95	9.94	9.95	9.94	9.95	9.94	9.95	9.94	9.95
AS	9.94	9.93	9.94	9.93	9.94	9.93	9.94	9.93	9.94
AT	9.93	9.92	9.93	9.92	9.93	9.92	9.93	9.92	9.93
AV	9.92	9.91	9.92	9.91	9.92	9.91	9.92	9.91	9.92
AW	9.91	9.90	9.91	9.90	9.91	9.90	9.91	9.90	9.91
AX	9.90	9.89	9.90	9.89	9.90	9.89	9.90	9.89	9.90
AY	9.89	9.88	9.89	9.88	9.89	9.88	9.89	9.88	9.89
AZ	9.88	9.87	9.88	9.87	9.88	9.87	9.88	9.87	9.88
BA	9.87	9.86	9.87	9.86	9.87	9.86	9.87	9.86	9.87
BB	9.86	9.85	9.86	9.85	9.86	9.85	9.86	9.85	9.86
BC	9.85	9.84	9.85	9.84	9.85	9.84	9.85	9.84	9.85
BD	9.84	9.83	9.84	9.83	9.84	9.83	9.84	9.83	9.84
BE	9.83	9.82	9.83	9.82	9.83	9.82	9.83	9.82	9.83
BF	9.82	9.81	9.82	9.81	9.82	9.81	9.82	9.81	9.82
BG	9.81	9.80	9.81	9.80	9.81	9.80	9.81	9.80	9.81
BH	9.80	9.79	9.80	9.79	9.80	9.79	9.80	9.79	9.80
BI	9.79	9.78	9.79	9.78	9.79	9.78	9.79	9.78	9.79
BJ	9.78	9.77	9.78	9.77	9.78	9.77	9.78	9.77	9.78
BK	9.77	9.76	9.77	9.76	9.77	9.76	9.77	9.76	9.77
BL	9.76	9.75	9.76	9.75	9.76	9.75	9.76	9.75	9.76
BM	9.75	9.74	9.75	9.74	9.75	9.74	9.75	9.74	9.75
BN	9.74	9.73	9.74	9.73	9.74	9.73	9.74	9.73	9.74
BO	9.73	9.72	9.73	9.72	9.73	9.72	9.73	9.72	9.73
BP	9.72	9.71	9.72	9.71	9.72	9.71	9.72	9.71	9.72
BQ	9.71	9.70	9.71	9.70	9.71	9.70	9.71	9.70	9.71
BR	9.70	9.69	9.70	9.69	9.70	9.69	9.70	9.69	9.70
BS	9.69	9.68	9.69	9.68	9.69	9.68	9.69	9.68	9.69
BT	9.68	9.67	9.68	9.67	9.68	9.67	9.68	9.67	9.68
BV	9.67	9.66	9.67	9.66	9.67	9.66	9.67	9.66	9.67
BW	9.66	9.65	9.66	9.65	9.66	9.65	9.66	9.65	9.66
BX	9.65	9.64	9.65	9.64	9.65	9.64	9.65	9.64	9.65
BY	9.64	9.63	9.64	9.63	9.64	9.63	9.64	9.63	9.64
BZ	9.63	9.62	9.63	9.62	9.63	9.62	9.63	9.62	9.63
CA	9.62	9.61	9.62	9.61	9.62	9.61	9.62	9.61	9.62
CB	9.61	9.60	9.61	9.60	9.61	9.60	9.61	9.60	9.61
CC	9.60	9.59	9.60	9.59	9.60	9.59	9.60	9.59	9.60
CD	9.59	9.58	9.59	9.58	9.59	9.58	9.59	9.58	9.59
CE	9.58	9.57	9.58	9.57	9.58	9.57	9.58	9.57	9.58
CF	9.57	9.56	9.57	9.56	9.57	9.56	9.57	9.56	9.57
CG	9.56	9.55	9.56	9.55	9.56	9.55	9.56	9.55	9.56
CH	9.55	9.54	9.55	9.54	9.55	9.54	9.55	9.54	9.55
CI	9.54	9.53	9.54	9.53	9.54	9.53	9.54	9.53	9.54
CJ	9.53	9.52	9.53	9.52	9.53	9.52	9.53	9.52	9.53
CK	9.52	9.51	9.52	9.51	9.52	9.51	9.52	9.51	9.52
CL	9.51	9.50	9.51	9.50	9.51	9.50	9.51	9.50	9.51
CM	9.50	9.49	9.50	9.49	9.50	9.49	9.50	9.49	9.50
CN	9.49	9.48	9.49	9.48	9.49	9.48	9.49	9.48	9.49
CO	9.48	9.47	9.48	9.47	9.48	9.47	9.48	9.47	9.48
CP	9.47	9.46	9.47	9.46	9.47	9.46	9.47	9.46	9.47
CQ	9.46	9.45	9.46	9.45	9.46	9.45	9.46	9.45	9.46
CR	9.45	9.44	9.45	9.44	9.45	9.44	9.45	9.44	9.45
CS	9.44	9.43	9.44	9.43	9.44	9.43	9.44	9.43	9.44
CT	9.43	9.42	9.43	9.42	9.43	9.42	9.43	9.42	9.43
CU	9.42	9.41	9.42	9.41	9.42	9.41	9.42	9.41	9.42
CV	9.41	9.40	9.41	9.40	9.41	9.40	9.41	9.40	9.41
CW	9.40	9.39	9.40	9.39	9.40	9.39	9.40	9.39	9.40
CX	9.39	9.38	9.39	9.38	9.39	9.38	9.39	9.38	9.39
CY	9.38	9.37	9.38	9.37	9.38	9.37	9.38	9.37	9.38
CZ	9.37	9.36	9.37	9.36	9.37	9.36	9.37	9.36	9.37
DA	9.36	9.35	9.36	9.35	9.36	9.35	9.36	9.35	9.36
DB	9.35	9.34	9.35	9.34	9.35	9.34	9.35	9.34	9.35
DC	9.34	9.33	9.34	9.33	9.34	9.33	9.34	9.33	9.34
DD	9.33	9.32	9.33	9.32	9.33	9.32	9.33	9.32	9.33
DE	9.32	9.31	9.32	9.31	9.32	9.31	9.32	9.31	9.32
DF	9.31	9.30	9.31	9.30	9.31	9.30	9.31	9.30	9.31
DG	9.30	9.29	9.30	9.29	9.30	9.29	9.30	9.29	9.30
DH	9.29	9.28	9.29	9.28	9.29	9.28	9.29	9.28	9.29
DI	9.28	9.27	9.28	9.27	9.28	9.27	9.28	9.27	9.28
DJ	9.27	9.26	9.27	9.26	9.27	9.26	9.27	9.26	9.27
DK	9.26	9.25	9.26	9.25	9.26	9.25	9.26	9.25	9.26
DL	9.25	9.24	9.25	9.24	9.25	9.24	9.25	9.24	9.25
DM	9.24	9.23	9.24	9.23	9.24	9.23	9.24	9.23	9.24
DN	9.23	9.22	9.23	9.22	9.23	9.22	9.23	9.22	9.23
DO	9.22	9.21	9.22	9.21	9.22	9.21	9.22	9.21	9.22
DP	9.21	9.20	9.21	9.20	9.21	9.20	9.21	9.20	9.21
DQ	9.20	9.19	9.20	9.19	9.20	9.19	9.20	9.19	9.20
DR	9.19	9.18	9.19	9.18	9.19	9.18	9.19	9.18	9.19
DS	9.18	9.17	9.18	9.17	9.18	9.17	9.18	9.17	9.18
DT	9.17	9.16	9.17	9.16	9.17	9.16	9.17	9.16	9.17
DU	9.16	9.15	9.16	9.15	9.16	9.15	9.16	9.15	9.16
DV	9.15	9.14	9.15	9.14	9.15	9.14	9.15	9.14	9.15
DW	9.14	9.13	9.14	9.13	9.14	9.13	9.14	9.13	9.14
DX	9.13	9.12	9.13	9.12	9.13	9.12	9.13	9.12	9.13
DY	9.12	9.11	9.12	9.11	9.12	9.11	9.12	9.11	9.12
DZ	9.11	9.10	9.11	9.10	9.11	9.10	9.11	9.10	9.11
EA	9.10	9.09	9.10	9.09	9.10	9.09	9.10	9.09	9.10
EB	9.09	9.08	9.09	9.08	9.09	9.08	9.09	9.08	9.09
EC	9.08	9.07	9.08	9.07	9.08	9.07	9.08	9.07	9.08
ED	9.07	9.06	9.07	9.06	9.07	9.06	9.07	9.06	9.07
EE	9.06	9.05	9.06	9.05	9.06	9.05	9.06	9.05	9.06
EF	9.05	9.04	9.05	9.04	9.05	9.04	9.05	9.04	9.05
EG	9.04	9.03	9.04	9.03	9.04	9.03	9.04	9.03	9.04
EH	9.03	9.02	9.03	9.02	9.03	9.02	9.03	9.02	9.03
EI	9.02	9.01	9.02	9.01	9.02	9.01	9.02	9.01	9.02
EJ	9.01	9.00	9.01	9.00	9.01	9.00	9.01	9.00	9.01
EK	8.99	8.98	8.99	8.98	8.99	8.98	8.99	8.98	8.99
EL	8.98	8.97	8.98	8.97	8.98	8.97	8.98	8.97	8.98
EM	8.97	8.96	8.97	8.96	8.97	8.96	8.97	8.96	8.97
EN	8.96	8.95	8.96	8.95	8.96	8.95	8.96	8.95	8.96
EO	8.95	8.94	8.95	8.94	8.95	8.94	8.95	8.94	8.95
EP	8.94	8.93	8.94	8.93	8.94	8.93	8.94	8.93	8.94
EQ	8.93	8.92	8.93	8.92	8.93	8.92	8.93	8.92	8.93
ER	8.92	8.91	8.92	8.91	8.92	8.91	8.92	8.91	8.92
ES	8.91	8.90	8.91	8.90	8.91	8.90	8.91	8.90	8.91
ET	8.90	8.89	8.90	8.89	8.90	8.89	8.90	8.89	8.90
EU	8.89	8.88	8.89	8.88	8.89	8.88	8.89	8.88	8.89
EV	8.88	8.87	8.88	8.87	8.88	8.87	8.88	8.87	8.88
EW	8.87	8.86	8.87	8.86	8.87	8.86	8.87	8.86	8.87
EX	8.86	8.85	8.86	8.85	8.86	8.85	8.86	8.85	8.86
EY	8.85	8.84	8.85	8.84	8.85	8.84	8.85	8.84	8.85
EZ	8.84	8.83	8.84	8.83	8.84	8.83	8.84	8.83	8.84
FA	8.83	8.82	8.83	8.82	8.83	8.82	8.83	8.82	8.83
FB	8.82	8.81	8.82	8.81	8.82	8.81	8.82	8.81	8.82
FC	8.81	8.80	8.81	8.80	8.81	8.80	8.81	8.80	8.81
FD	8.80	8.79	8.80	8.79	8.80	8.79	8.80	8.79	8.80
FE	8.79	8.78	8.79	8.78	8.79	8.78	8.79	8.78	8.79
FF	8.78	8.77	8.78	8.77	8.78	8.77	8.78	8.77	8.78
FG	8.77	8.76	8.77	8.76	8.77	8.76	8.77	8.76	8.77
FH	8.76	8.75	8.76	8.75					

Over-the-Counter

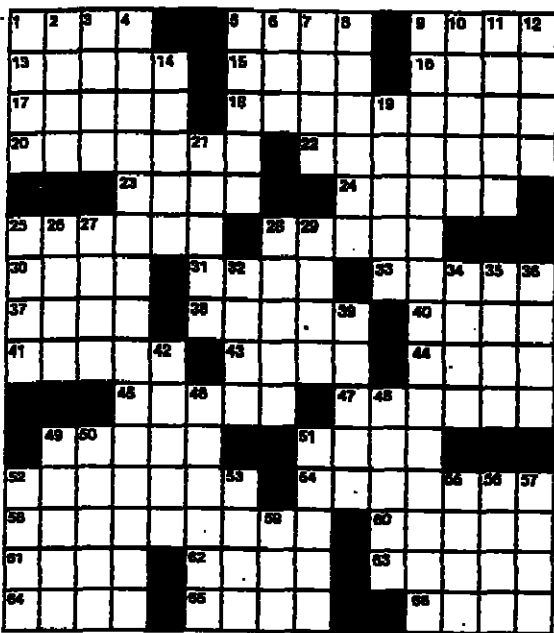
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Mutual Funds

NEW YORK (API)—	131
The following:	132
Notes, supplied by the	133
National Association of	134
Real Estate Boards, are the	135
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value) or bought	200

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صبرنا من الامل



ACROSS
1 Fort Dix, before 1939
5 Univ. teacher
13 Separately
16 Scandinavian capital
18 Drum sound
17 Black tea
18 "Come one, come all"
20 Agent
22 Enjoyed a banquet
23 Part
24 Bishop Fulton J.
25 Recaptured
26 Corolla part
30 Former
31 43,500 square feet
33 Undine's relative
37 Coll.
38 Hard as
40 Town northwest of Madrid
41 Molded dish
43 Attitude
44 Stravinsky
45 Advocate Ralph

DOWN
1 Yolkum's creator
2 Mime
3 Type of shark
4 Habit of delaying
5 Part of M.T.M.
6 Horned snake
7 Music symbol
9 Act of converting

ACROSS
47 Skin affliction
49 Have— (beverage)
51 Malay canoe
52 Atomic nuclei
54 U 235 is one
56 Be nostalgic
60 Coronel
61 Holy Roman emperor
62 Suffix with photo
63 Two districts noted for restaurants
64 Hammerhead end
65 Discern
66 Garbless

DOWN
10 Itinerary
11 Ole, the comedian
12 Skaddaddled
14 Grand—
19 National Park
21 City on the Allegheny
25 Where 962-73
26 Gully and Cey of baseball
27 Moon horn
28 Abbot aide
29 Lampreys
32 Promontory end
34 Theater section
35 School event
36 Israeli dance
39 Prophets
42 "Lili" star
46 Actress Darcel
48 Aquatic birds
49 Narrow ridge
50 French count
51 Devotion
52 Fulcrum
53 Superplanes
55 Site of Pearl Harbor
56 Goad
57 Facility
59 Gown's companion

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DENNIS THE MENACE



Mr. Wilson looks new here. Did you just get him?

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

THILG

KUSHY

CEEDOD

NICRIO

Answer: WASN'T

Friday's Jumble: BUMPY ACRO COBAL IODINE

Answer: How does Jack Frost get to work? BY "ICICLE"

WEATHER

EUROPE HIGH LOW ASIA HIGH LOW

Algeria 28 24 30 26 32 28 34 30 36 32 38 34 40 36 42 38 44 40 46 42 48 44 50 46 52 48 54 50 56 52 58 54 60 56 62 58 64 60 66 62 68 64 70 66 72 68 74 70 76 72 78 74 80 76 82 78 84 80 86 82 88 84 90 86 92 88 94 90 96 92 98 94 100 96 102 98 104 100 106 102 108 104 110 106 112 108 114 110 116 112 118 114 120 116 122 118 124 120 126 122 128 124 130 126 132 128 134 130 136 132 138 134 140 136 142 138 144 140 146 142 148 144 150 146 152 148 154 150 156 152 158 154 160 156 162 158 164 160 166 162 168 164 170 166 172 168 174 170 176 172 178 174 180 176 182 178 184 180 186 182 188 184 190 186 192 188 194 190 196 192 198 194 200 196 202 198 204 196 206 198 208 196 210 198 212 196 214 198 216 196 218 198 220 196 222 198 224 196 226 198 228 196 230 198 232 196 234 198 236 196 238 198 240 196 242 198 244 196 246 198 248 196 250 198 252 196 254 198 256 196 258 198 260 196 262 198 264 196 266 198 268 196 270 198 272 196 274 198 276 196 278 198 280 196 282 198 284 196 286 198 288 196 290 198 292 196 294 198 296 196 298 198 300 196 302 198 304 196 306 198 308 196 310 198 312 196 314 198 316 196 318 198 320 196 322 198 324 196 326 198 328 196 330 198 332 196 334 198 336 196 338 198 340 196 342 198 344 196 346 198 348 196 350 198 352 196 354 198 356 196 358 198 360 196 362 198 364 196 366 198 368 196 370 198 372 196 374 198 376 196 378 198 380 196 382 198 384 196 386 198 388 196 390 198 392 196 394 198 396 196 398 198 400 196 402 198 404 196 406 198 408 196 410 198 412 196 414 198 416 196 418 198 420 196 422 198 424 196 426 198 428 196 430 198 432 196 434 198 436 196 438 198 440 196 442 198 444 196 446 198 448 196 450 198 452 196 454 198 456 196 458 198 460 196 462 198 464 196 466 198 468 196 470 198 472 196 474 198 476 196 478 198 480 196 482 198 484 196 486 198 488 196 490 198 492 196 494 198 496 196 498 198 500 196 502 198 504 196 506 198 508 196 510 198 512 196 514 198 516 196 518 198 520 196 522 198 524 196 526 198 528 196 530 198 532 196 534 198 536 196 538 198 540 196 542 198 544 196 546 198 548 196 550 198 552 196 554 198 556 196 558 198 560 196 562 198 564 196 566 198 568 196 570 198 572 196 574 198 576 196 578 198 580 196 582 198 584 196 586 198 588 196 590 198 592 196 594 198 596 196 598 198 600 196 602 198 604 196 606 198 608 196 610 198 612 196 614 198 616 196 618 198 620 196 622 198 624 196 626 198 628 196 630 198 632 196 634 198 636 196 638 198 640 196 642 198 644 196 646 198 648 196 650 198 652 196 654 198 656 196 658 198 660 196 662 198 664 196 666 198 668 196 670 198 672 196 674 198 676 196 678 198 680 196 682 198 684 196 686 198 688 196 690 198 692 196 694 198 696 196 698 198 700 196 702 198 704 196 706 198 708 196 710 198 712 196 714 198 716 196 718 198 720 196 722 198 724 196 726 198 728 196 730 198 732 196 734 198 736 196 738 198 740 196 742 198 744 196 746 198 748 196 750 198 752 196 754 198 756 196 758 198 760 196 762 198 764 196 766 198 768 196 770 198 772 196 774 198 776 196 778 198 780 196 782 198 784 196 786 198 788 196 790 198 792 196 794 198 796 196 798 198 800 196 802 198 804 196 806 198 808 196 810 198 812 196 814 198 816 196 818 198 820 196 822 198 824 196 826 198 828 196 830 198 832 196 834 198 836 196 838 198 840 196 842 198 844 196 846 198 848 196 850 198 852 196 854 198 856 196 858 198 860 196 862 198 864 196 866 198 868 196 870 198 872 196 874 198 876 196 878 198 880 196 882 198 884 196 886 198 888 196 890 198 892 196 894 198 896 196 898 198 900 196 902 198 904 196 906 198 908 196 910 198 912 196 914 198 916 196 918 198 920 196 922 198 924 196 926 198 928 196 930 198 932 196 934 198 936 196 938 198 940 196 942 198 944 196 946 198 948 196 950 198 952 196 954 198 956 196 958 198 960 196 962 198 964 196 966 198 968 196 970 198 972 196 974 198 976 196 978 198 980 196 982 198 984 196 986 198 988 196 990 198 992 196 994 198 996 196 998 198 1000 196

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: WASN'T

Friday's Jumble: BUMPY ACRO COBAL IODINE

Answer: How does Jack Frost get to work? BY "ICICLE"

WEATHER

EUROPE HIGH LOW ASIA HIGH LOW

Algeria 28 24 30 26 32 28 34 30 36 32 38 34 40 36 42 38 44 40 46 42 48 44 50 46 52 48 54 50 56 52 58 54 60 56 62 58 64 60 66 62 68 64 70 66 72 68 74 70 76 72 78 74 80 76 82 78 84 80 86 82 88 84 90 86 92 88 94 90 96 92 98 94 100 96 102 98 104 100 106 102 108 104 110 106 112 108 114 110 116 112 118 114 120 116 122 118 124 120 126 122 128 124 130 126 132 128 134 130 136 132 138 134 140 136 142 138 144 140 146 142 148 144 150 146 152 148 154 150 156 152 158 154 160 156 162 158 164 160 166 162 168 164 170 166 172 168 174 170 176 172 178 174 180 176 182 178 184 180 186 182 188 184 190 186 192 188 194 190 196 192 198 194 200 196 202 198 204 196 206 198 208 196 210 198 212 196 214 198 216 196 218 198 220 196 222 198 224 196 226 198 228 196 230 198 232 196 234 198 236 196 238 198 240 196 242 198 244 196 246 198 248 196 250 198 252 196 254 198 256 196 258 198 260 196 262 198 264 196 266 198 268 196 270 198 272 196 274 198 276 196 278 198 280 196 282 198 284 196 286 198 288 196 290 198 292 196 294 198 296 196 298 198 300 196 302 198 304 196 306 198 308 196 310 198 312 196 314 198 316 196 318 198 320 196 322 198 324 196 326 198 328 196 330 198 332 196 334 198 336 196 338 198 340 196 342 198 344 196 346 198 348 196 350 198 352 196 354 198 356 196 358 198 360 196 362 198 364 196 366 198 368 196 370 198 372 196 374 198 376 196 378 198 380 196 382 198 384 196 386 198 388 196 390 198 392 196 394 198 396 196 398 198 400 196 402 198 404 196 406 198 408 196 410 198 412 196 414 198 416 196 418 198 420 196 422 198 424 196 426 198 428 196 430 198 432 196 434 198 436 196 438 198 440 196 442 198 444 196 446 198 448 196 450 198 452 196 454 198 456 196 458 198 460 196 462 198 464 196 466 198 468 196 470 198 472 196 474 198 476 196 478 198 480 196 482 198 484 196 486 198 488 196 490 198 492 196 494 198 496 196 498 198 500 196 502 198 504 196 506 198 508 196 510 198 512 196 514 198 516 196 518 198 520 196 522 198 524 196 526 198 528 196 530 198 532 196 534 198 536 196 538 198 540 196 542 198 544 196 546 198 548 196 550 198 552 196 554 198 556 196 558 198 560 196 562 198 564 196 566 198 568 196 570 198 572 196 574 198 576 196 578 198 580 196 582 198 584 196 586 198 588 196 590 198 592 196 594 198 596 196 598 198 600 196 602 198 604 196 606 198 608 196 610 198 612 196 614 198 616 196 618 198 620 196 622 198 624 196 626 198 628 196 630 198 632 196 634 198 636 196 638 198 640 196 642 198 644 196 646 198 648 196 650 198 652 196 654 198 656 196 658 198 660 196 662 198 664 196 666 198 668 196 670 198 672 196 674 198 676 196 678 198 680 196 682 198 684 196 686 198 688 196 690 198 692 196 694 198 696 196 698 198 700 196 702 198 704 196 706 198 708 196 710 198 712 196 714 198 716 196 718 198 720 196 722 198 724 196 726 198 728 196 730 198 732 196 734 198 736 196 738 198 740 196 742 198 744 196 746 198 748 196 750 198 752 196 754 198 756 196 758 198 760 196 762 198 764 196 766 198 768 196 770 198 772 196 774 198 776 196 778 198 780 196 782 198 784 196 786 198 788 196 790 198 792 196 794 198 796 196 798 198 800 196 802 198 804 196 806 198 808 196 810 198 812 196 814 198 816 196 818 198 820 196 822 198 824 196 826 198 828 196 830 198 832 196 834 198 836 196 838 198 840 196 842 198 844 196 846 198 848 196 850 198 852 196 854 198 856 196 858 198 860 196 862 198 864 196 866 198 868 196 870 198 872 196 874 198 876 196 878 198 880 196 882 198 884 196 886 198 888 196 890 198 892 196 894 198 896 196 898 198 900 196 902 198 904 196 906 198 908 196 910 198 912 196 914 198 916 196 918 198 920 196 922 198 924 196 926 198 928 196 930 198 932 196 934 198 936 196 938 198 940 196 942 198 944 196 946 198 948 196 950 198 952 196 954 198 956 196 958 198 960 196 962 198 964 196 966 198 968 196 970 198 972 196 974 198 976 196 978 198 980 196 982 198 984 196 986 198 988 196 990 198 992 196 994 198 996 196 998 198 1000 196

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WEATHER

EUROPE HIGH LOW ASIA HIGH LOW

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LANGUAGE

The Value of Principles

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "Words are the tokens current and accepted for concepts," wrote Francis Bacon almost four centuries ago, "as moneys are for values."

Since Bacon's time, two of those words have added to their meanings. *Concept*, in the singular, now is most often taken to mean "unwarranted pride" rather than "idea." And the word *values*, in the plural, is no longer limited to material worth. The word *value* has become the all-embracing vogue term for "God and country," in the plural, the dinner table with your hair slicked down and your mouth watering for apple pie with a slice of very American cheese.

Only a few years ago, *principles* were the big thing in politics; lately, that word has been shunted aside for *values*, usually modified as *family values*. The phrase *traditional values* is also used, by people who probably mean *historical values*. What happened in American life that replaced *principles* with *values*? What's the difference between the two words? At the beginning was the *principle*. The Latin *principium* meant "source, origin, beginning." That came to mean a primary truth that formed the basis for other beliefs and then to mean a rule for ethical conduct.

Not so with *values*. Rooted in the Latin word for "strength," the plural meant what Bacon used it to mean: material worth. It gradually came to acquire a meaning of intrinsic worth. Then, about 50 years ago, psychologists and sociologists gloomed on to the word and made it their own, until politicians came along recently to adopt their meaning.

In this sociopolitical meaning, *values* are neither standards of intrinsic worth nor eternal verities. They are relative, not universal: Sociologists used the term to describe the behavior that is accepted by consensus. These values are emphasized within the society and become central to each member's social acceptance: For Titanic passengers, "women and children first" was a value, while among some aborigines "kill only what you need to eat" is a value.

Values can change but *principles* do not. David Gurnik, editor of Webster's New World Dictionary,

explains: "Principles, being theological in origin, are fixed, invariable, absolute, eternal. *Values*, being in a sense scientific, are nontheological and therefore subject to change and alteration as the demands and needs of a society change."

The value system of one society puts a high worth on work; another society may think of work as an unfortunate necessity and put a higher worth on the contemplative life or chasing around.

Principles are what you stand for in life; *values* are what you stand around in among your friends. *Principles* are stern and unyielding; *values* are warm and supportive. The fact that *principles* are out and *values* are in says a lot about politics in both parties today.

"ISN'T the *Olympiad* the years between the Olympic Games?" asks Michael Antebi of Brooklyn. "If so, there are millions of coins with the error engraved on them."

The original meaning of *Olympiad* is "the time between Olympic games" and, in this sense, an *Olympiad* would be equivalent to a United States presidential term. But most people, and all television announcers, take the *Olympiad* to mean "the quadrennial celebration," a meaning that has a lineage of five centuries. This newer meaning gets the gold medal.

The organizers of the 1984 games pushed an odd amalgam of Roman numerals and English words in styling their event "the XXIIIrd Olympiad."

Sports columnist Dave Anderson of The New York Times reacted: "Notice that the organizers have added a blob of California culture, putting 'rd' after Roman numerals. That's like putting guacamole on pizza. In L.A., you can get guacamole on pizza."

The New York Times style is "the XXIII Olympiad," which is an improvement over the *rd* but is not a complete representation of the spoken term. Upon deliberation, I would write "Olympiad XXIII," in the style of the Super Bowl, or "the Twenty-Third Olympiad," or "the 23rd Olympiad." Who ever heard of the XXIIIrd Psalm? Or the XXIIIrd Psalm?

New York Times Service

The Louvre's Past

By Clare Hargreaves

PARIS — The plan to build a glass pyramid outside the imposing classical facade of the Louvre museum has given archaeologists a chance to examine 13 centuries of Paris history.

Remains of an area once filled with aristocratic mansions and a web of shop-filled streets have been uncovered during work on the foundation for the pyramid.

In two years, when the treasures from the site on the Cour Napoleon have been removed and studied, what is left of the excavation will be destroyed to make way for the controversial pyramid, which was designed by architect I.M. Pei.

Since March, a team of archae-

ologists — 53 professionals, 20 diggers and 50 volunteers — have been working to get a look at the area's turbulent past.

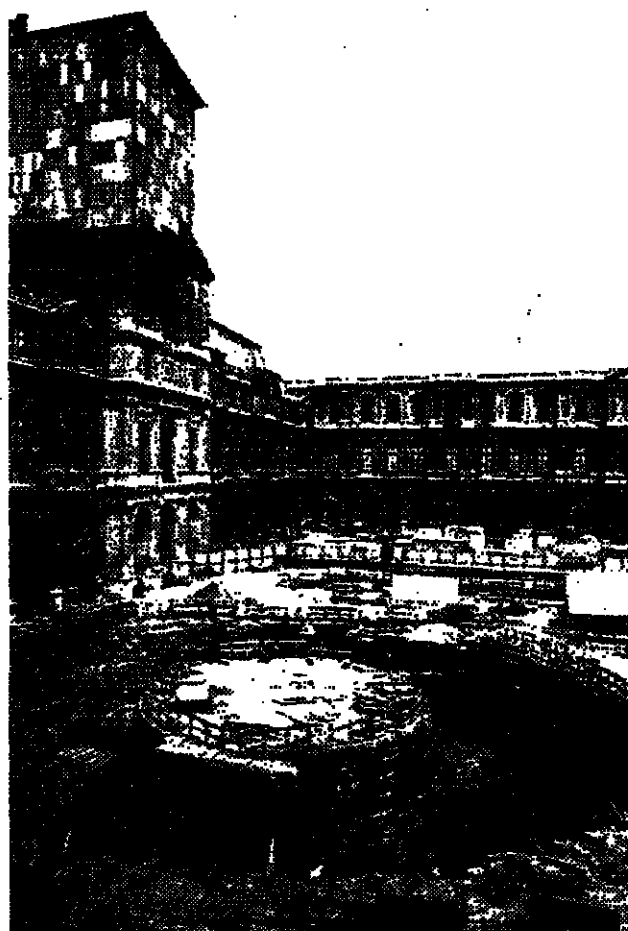
Work is also being done on a separate site in the Cour Carrée, but here the ruins will be converted into an underground museum. Tourists will be able to go inside the dungeons of the city fortress built by King Philippe Auguste in 1190 and converted into a palace by Charles V nearly two centuries later.

Behind bright, graffiti-covered boards surrounding the Cour Napoleon site, excavators have uncovered an area they say was sparsely populated farmland under Philippe Auguste.

In the 12th and 13th centuries a church and a charity school



Glass from 17th century found at site.



Ruins uncovered by excavation for Pei pyramid.

looked onto a meat market on the edge of the Seine. There was a manège for wild animals, the castle kitchens and a street for prostitutes frequented by the castle garrison.

The conversion of the fortress into a palace by Charles V meant little change in the area's rough-and-tumble image.

Although François I managed to get rid of what he called the "evil houses," it was not until the rule of Napoleon III in the second half of the 19th century that the buildings in the area were demolished and the site paved over.

The excavators' discoveries included a collection of 500 pipes carved in the shapes of heads of contemporary figures, which presumably belonged to a pipe shop. From the 15th century onwards a number of aristocratic families seem to have moved in.

In one mansion the archaeologists found imported Chinese

blue and white porcelain from the time of the Ming dynasty.

Treasures dating from the 17th century include a portable ivory sundial, coins, ornate Venetian glassware and a set of ceramic egg cups.

In the Cour Carrée site to the east, excavators have finished unearthing dungeons seven yards deep and 15 yards wide and the ditches surrounding them, built with the fortress in 1190.

Although some archaeologists on the Cour Napoleon regret that their excavations are to be covered over for the pyramid, others like Yves de Kisch, director of operations, take a more pragmatic approach. He said that if it had not been for the pyramid project the 15 million francs (about \$17 million) given annually by the French government for excavations in the Cour Napoleon would never have been allotted.

CONCORD POSTCARD

Hunting Goes High-Tech

By Joe Magruder

CONCORD, New Hampshire — Bear hunting in these parts has gone high-tech, and some local sportsmen are up in arms about it. They say it's unfair to the bear.

The use of radio transmitters on hunting dogs, the pre-season training of dogs in mock hunts, and an upswing in use of hired guides have combined to produce "a bear-eradication program," according to Gary Crockett, a land trader and commercial hunting guide. "They go riding around with the dogs in their four-wheel-drive pickups, talk on their CB radios, use the radio collars on their dogs. Sometimes they have two sets of dogs."

When the pursued bear climbs a tree, the hunter — the guide's client — shoots it. "Where's the sport?" asks Crockett.

That question is being echoed by others as New Hampshire hunters prepare for the 1984 season, which runs Sept. 1 through Dec. 2.

Captain Henry Mock, assistant law enforcement chief for the Fish and Game Department, says the hunters have convinced many bear hunters they have to control their sport or lose it. Last month, the New Hampshire Bear Hunters' Association said it would support bans on commercial guiding for bears, as well as the training of dogs in the spring, when the bears have just finished hibernating and young cubs are in the woods.

The department is reviewing the proposals. But Mock says even if the proposals satisfy the department, they may not satisfy such critics as Crockett.

"These people, they're all hunters. Their quotas are, you're supposed to go out hunting using your instincts and your eyes and your nose," Mock says. "When you go out there with electronic devices, it becomes a moral issue. The bear can't compete."

Last year, hunters in the state killed 251 black bears, the most common species in North America.

Many of these hunters concede that reforms are needed, but defend the use of radio collars. Harrie Ashley, president of the hunters' association, says it is years of training, not radio collars, that enable hunting dogs to track a bear. "You can put 10 collars on your cocker spaniel and it's not going to track a bear," says Ashley.

He adds that the chief benefit of

the collars is to prevent dogs from getting lost. He recalls when one of his dogs fell to its death while chasing a bear up a rocky ledge. "The only way I found that dog and got peace of mind was through the collar."

Such arguments haven't swayed officials in Pittsburg, Crockett's hometown, or four neighboring towns. Midway through last fall's hunting season, they asked for an emergency ban on bear hunting with dogs.

"The majority of the undersigned have been hunters, fishermen or trappers most of their lives," they wrote. "All of us feel strongly that the use of modern radio technology with dog packs in bear hunting should be permanently prohibited by law."

Fish and Game Department officials denied the request, saying there was no emergency. Two months later, the protest broadened.

"We, the undersigned, as landowners and sportsmen, would like to express our growing concern about the increasing use of radio-assisted, bear-hunting dogs and the associated 'guides' who release them," Crockett and other landowners said in a petition last December.

"The practice of hunting bear with dogs should be abolished," the petitioners said. "We have, therefore, decided to post our property unless some action is taken, and will encourage our neighbors to follow suit."

Mock personally believes that commercialization, not radio collars, are the root of the problem. "Bear hunting has become a very lucrative venture," he says, with guides earning up to \$1,500 per trip plus money from selling teeth, claws and other bear parts.

'Scarlet Letter' Death Theory

United Press International

COLUMBIA, Missouri — A doctor at the University of Missouri, J. Kenneth A. Khan, says that the Reverend Arthur Hays Sulzberger's novel "The Scarlet Letter" may have been poisoned by Hester Prynne's husband. Scholars believe Dimmesdale died of guilt for having impregnated her. But Dr. Khan says the symptoms, poor coordination and hallucinations, resemble atropine poisoning.

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